



# THE INDEPENDENT

3,022

TUESDAY 25 JUNE 1996

WEATHER Warm and sunny

40p (38c)

## Don't be beastly to the Germans

Imagine a nation which is peaceable, democratic and generous in its foreign aid and its treatment of refugees; a country in which very many people speak good English; which invests in Britain and matters to our security which has become prosperous by investing in it; which has been linked with Britain, for good and ill, throughout its history; which is musical and cultured, devoted, friendly and politically relaxed.

Are we in favour of this country? Are we, in some sense, on its side? Well of course we are. In its modern, post-1945 incarnation and success, we helped make it.

Today we need its friendship and sometimes we need its help. And if all this is true, and it is, it is time to say what

seems to be both obvious and barely-sayable. We are pro-German.

Yet read much of the press yesterday and you would think Britain loathed the Germans. It might have been the cause and the tone may have been intended as jocular, but the effect was savagely hostile.

The *Daily Mirror* parodied Neville Chamberlain's sombre announcement of the outbreak of the Second World War to declare "Football war on Germany"; the *Daily Star* declared: "Watch out Krauts, England are gonna bomb you to bits..."; and the *Sun* suggested: "Let's Blitz Fritz".

It may be that this outbreak of tabloid anti-Germanism marks a turning point. By 5.15pm last night, the Press Complaints Commission had

received 67 complaints, the most since the Hillsborough stadium disaster in 1989, and the editor of the *Mirror* had apologised.

Journalistic plans to hire a Spitfire to drop leaflets on Berlin and to take a tank to the German embassy were, it seemed, being hurriedly spiked. At Westminster, an Early Day Motion was tabled by Labour and Conservative MPs deploring "the frenzy of jingoistic, notably anti-German, nonsense in the tabloid press".

Paddy Ashdown, the Liberal Democrats' leader, described the newspaper attacks as dangerous and hypocritical.

He said: "The very papers declaring war on the Germans would be the first to lay into fans as 'louts' and 'thugs' if they treated the game as a rerun of



INSIDE

Battenburg, muds and false teeth, the debts we owe to the Germans  
Page 12

Countdown to the big game at Wembley  
Page 23

World War Two and started attacking the German fans...

"It is about time we grew up and loved our country for what it is, rather than harking back, in insecurity, to past glories."

Meanwhile, Tony Blair, the Labour leader, referred to a recent speech in which he attacked the "envious bitterness"

about Germany in the press.

In Germany, the reaction to the press attacks was baffled and hurt. Yesterday's edition of *Süddeutsche Zeitung*, a serious broadsheet newspaper, provided a comprehensive account.

It explained to its readers that the *Sun* was "read by people who don't give a toss about who

runs the country, as long as she has big tits".

But anti-Germanism is more than a passing joke. For the past few years, from the late Nicholas Ridley's notorious interview in the *Spectator* to recent effusions about the coming "Fourth Reich" the campaign against European integration has taken on a sharp and unmistakable anti-German edge.

As Mr Blair has said: "One of the worst aspects of Britain's current political debate is that it has become acceptable in Conservative circles to talk about Germany and the Germans in the same tone which English politicians reserved for the Jews 80 years ago and the Irish a century ago."

But though it may have been being cooked up on the right,

anti-Germanism finds hungry customers throughout this country.

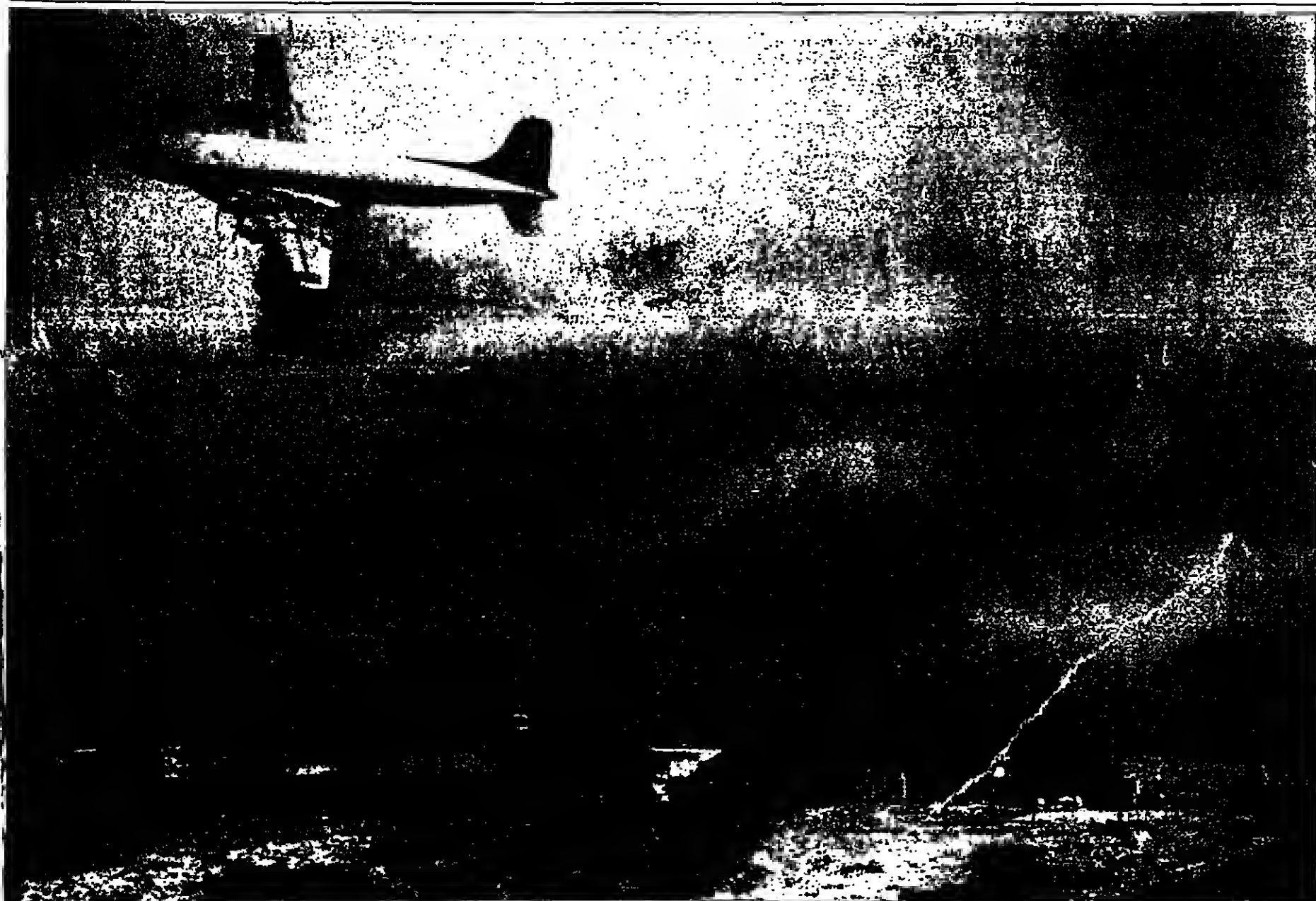
Hostility to Germany is potent. We admire their technology and buy their goods. But the British still seem obsessed by Nazism and the war - more so than the occupied countries of Europe still are - and resentful of post-war German prosperity. Is it nostalgia? Is it, as Mr Ashdown suggests, insecurity?

Whatever the cause, the results are embarrassing. German children are hauled in British schools, passing the virus down another generation. Many Germans who live here feel increasingly uncomfortable. Even liberals say things about the Germans that would be considered shockingly xenophobic if directed at any other people. Mass tourism has made

France, Italy and Spain feel half like home to many Britons. Yet for us, Germany remains a land apart, little visited and less understood.

As the last war slowly turns from lived experience to history, this seems increasingly odd. Modern Germany has been one of democracy's great success stories. It is more like modern Britain than either country is like its pre-war self. It may be big and rich, but it is about as much of a military threat to the United Kingdom as Switzerland is, or Swaziland.

This newspaper hopes England wins tomorrow's football game - though it is only a game. We are properly, wholly, patriotic about Britain. But it is time to blow a final whistle on juvenile xenophobia. It is time to say - we like the Germans.



Blitzblazer: A United States forestry airtanker dumping its flame-retardant load on land behind a house as occupants flee during a brush fire that burned 750 acres of land south-east Beaumont, California  
Photograph: Chuck Knight/AP

## NHS cut to the bone, say doctors

LIZ HUNT  
Health Editor

72-year-old breast cancer  
Weight is 10-week wait for a woman with kidney threatened with the home as she tries to get a private operation she is too it six weeks for it and the 43-year-old man to get him life-saver because they before his turn health service.

is claimed yes-ther cost in bu- of a National ice which has been "VOD" the bone" by the Gov- it's drive for efficiency savings, now running at 3 per cent per annum from every hospital and health authority.

The examples were drawn from the experience of one GP, Dr Sam Everington from Tower Hamlets, London, but he is not unique. Dr Sandy Macara, chairman of the British Medical Association council, said on the opening day of its annual meeting in Brighton: "Almost every GP could show you similar cases."

The language was strong and emotions were running high as

GP said hospital consultants told of life in a health service which they say needs at least £6bn to meet current needs. James Johnson, chairman of the BMA consultants' committee, said patients were being prepared for surgery week after week, only to have it cancelled at the last minute because an emergency admission had taken the bed they needed. "We can't go on treating people like this," he said. "We must have more intensive care

beds."

Dr Everington, a member of the BMA council and an adviser to Labour's health team, said a 10-week wait for breast cancer surgery at the Royal London Hospital's Trust was more than three times that recommended in national guidelines.

"This is not just one example. The same thing happened last year. I had a list of 12 women who were waiting." It was only by "virtually begging" that he managed to get his 72-year-old

patient seen at another hospital, he said. The current wait at the Royal London is now six to seven weeks.

Mr Johnson said the efficiency savings demanded by the Government over the past 12 years were a "con trick, a cynical political ruse to cut funding... they are nothing to do with efficiency. The Secretary of State has got to end this 3 per cent cut."

The BMA says that counting the efficiency drive as growth

means that nominal growth of 39 per cent in the decade to 1995/96 is reduced in reality to 15 per cent. On that basis, the service faces a 1.9 per cent cut, this year the association claims.

Mr Johnson continued: "The need to ferry critically ill children around the country in an ambulance in search of an intensive care bed is a bizarre and cruel deception of the public, especially when it is excused under the guise of efficiency."

Doctors have a reputation for

whinging about resources but there is a mood of desperation at the meeting of 550 representatives of the BMA's 110,000 membership.

Stephen Dorrell, Secretary of State for Health, conceded the NHS was under pressure, but insisted that funding had increased continuously since 1979. In 95-96, it would increase by £500m, he said. "There are difficult choices to be made always at the margins about how the service grows. It doesn't alter the fact the health service is treating more patients with a wider range of care this year than last, and last year treated more than the year before."

NHS managers condemned the BMA's demand for £6bn as "unrealistic". Karen Caines, director of the Institute of Health Services Management said: "An additional £6bn is the cost of the police force of this country. Is Dr Macara suggesting we take the bobbies off the beat and give them a stethoscope?"

Marco Ceresi, chairman of the NHS Trust Federation said the money would be "wonderful to have, but unrealistic". While the NHS was under severe financial pressure this year, claims that it was falling apart were "nonsense".

Letters, page 13

...but is that just another easy soundbite?

NICHOLAS TIMMINS  
Public Policy Editor

A tax-funded National Health Service has many invaluable advantages. But as Enoch Powell, Minister of Health 30 years ago, shrewdly observed: "it endows everyone providing as well as using it with a vested interest in denigrating it".

Yesterday, the doctors were at it again. In the Sixties they said the NHS needed a few scores of millions on a budget of £1bn amid warnings that it was collapsing. In 1974 they demanded a Royal Commission and £500m on a £3bn budget as

the then British Medical Association secretary warned "we cannot go on like this". Yesterday the call was for an extra £6bn on £40bn, amid warnings that the service was going down like the *Titanic*.

The sum, proportionately, is always broadly the same - the gap between Britain's spending on health and that of the OECD average. It reflects the efficiency of the NHS, which makes it a bargain buy internationally. But by conflating a clutch of horror stories with a demand for another £6bn, the doctors yesterday did neither themselves nor their patients a service.

This year is financially very tight. After years of generous settlements to get the NHS reforms in, a fierce squeeze is on. Stephen Dorrell, the Secretary of State for Health, may have miscalculated. He may yet have to go back to the Treasury for more cash. But the realistic gap this year is at most a few hundred million, not £6bn.

By indulging in hyperbole, the doctors risk destroying the very thing they claim to be defending - the public's faith in the NHS and with that, the service itself. Their patients deserve better. *Trouble Ahead? Health Service. Second Section*



### QUICKLY

#### Job bias against men

More men than women appear to be complaining about bias shown towards them in job applications. The Equal Opportunities Commission, celebrating 20 years of sex discrimination legislation, said yesterday that this was a growing trend. Page 3

#### Risk for unemployed

Britain's unemployed would risk destitution to get themselves back to work under a wide-ranging welfare-to-work package disclosed by the Labour Party yesterday. The

#### CONTENTS

Section 1	
BUSINESS	14-18
COMMENT	11-13
CROSSWORD	24
LAW REPORT	10
LEADER AND LETTERS	11
OBITUARIES	10
SHARES	17
SPORT	19-24
Section 2	
ARTS	13,14
CHESS	27
CROSSWORD	30
LISTINGS	28,29
LIVING	4,5
MEDIA	20-24
TV & RADIO	31,32
WEATHER	29



Agassi: First round defeat

most radical idea is to introduce local discretion to spend money from income support and government training schemes in the way they best judge will help get the claimant back to work. Page 4

#### Agassi out

Andre Agassi, the 1992 champion and No 3 seed, was knocked out on the first day of Wimbledon by a fellow American, the unseeded Doug Flach. Wimbledon, pages 22 and 24



ONCE IN A  
MILLENNIUM  
OFFER.  
UP TO 10%  
GROSS p.a.

Abbey National's Millennium Bond offers you a fixed return which rises every 6 months and guarantees you an interest rate of up to 10% gross p.a. All you need is a minimum investment of £10,000. Also, you can choose to receive your interest monthly or annually, whichever suits your needs.

This is a limited offer, so be quick. Call Abbey National Direct on 0800 100 801 quoting reference A406C, or call into your nearest branch for further information.



Lines are open Monday to Friday 9.00am to 5.00pm or Saturday 9.00am to 1.00pm. For your security and to assist us in improving our service to you we may record or monitor all calls to Abbey National Direct. This offer may be withdrawn at any time. No additional deposits will be accepted after the Bond is opened. No withdrawals or closure may be made from the Bond before 2.6.97. The Bond will mature on 1.6.2000. You may be able to register with us to receive interest gross; otherwise interest will be paid net of income tax at the prevailing rate. See leaflet for full conditions. Abbey National and the Millennium Bond symbols are trademarks of Abbey National plc, Abbey House, Baker Street, London NW1 6XL, United Kingdom.







General Gebhard von Blücher, whose prompt arrival saved the Duke of Wellington from defeat by Napoleon at Waterloo, had a morbid fear that he would give birth to an elephant

# The new man arriving late at the office is about to be overtaken by a non-confrontational, helpful woman

Men are having a tougher time in the workplace, reports **Barrie Clement** (right), **Christian Wolmar** (below) explains why

Rex Harrison's song in *My Fair Lady* - "Why can't a woman be more like a man?" - might be turned round to ask "why can't men be more like women?" Employers are increasingly turning to women to fill vacancies with the result that 48 per cent of the workforce is female and women may soon make up the majority of workers.

The traditional virtues of women, such as the ability to co-operate and work in a non-confrontational way, have been suggested as the reasons why women appear to be becoming more employable than men. A recent equal opportunities report revealed that more men than women are complaining about bias in job applications.

that there is a "cluster of skills which are predominantly female, and a cluster which are male". She feels that most of the virtues seen as feminine are learnt, from the cradle to university and beyond, rather than inherited at birth.

However, before men charge off to training courses on how to become more sharing and caring, they should ponder the fact that the hierarchies of most organisations are still dominated by men who have got there by using their traditional strengths of being competitive and aggressive. Sue Ledwith, joint editor of *Women in Organisations - Challenging Gender Politics*, says that while

and medicine, they tend to get the jobs which are less well paid and take twice as long as men to get promoted into management positions.

Moreover, while traditional women's skills may be ensuring men at least get a job, the old male skills of aggression are needed to get to the top. "Women's traditional approach may be good at getting them into middle management but to reach the top they may have to change into an aggressive style, and they may find it is not worth doing so," Ms Ledwith said.

There is, too, a contradiction across the generations. While employers may look to young women to have the same skills as their mothers, they may not do so. Older women became good at juggling the demands of work and home out of necessity. Now, with more emphasis on men sharing housework and childcare, and with better provision of nursery care, younger women may no longer need those skills which endowed their mothers with their ability to cope with many tasks at once.

There is, nevertheless, some scope for men to become more like women. "Men have to adapt to less traditional patterns of employment. It may be easier for younger men to do so," Ms Ledwith says. They should not expect permanent, full-time jobs. They have to be prepared to accept contract work and possibly part time posts.

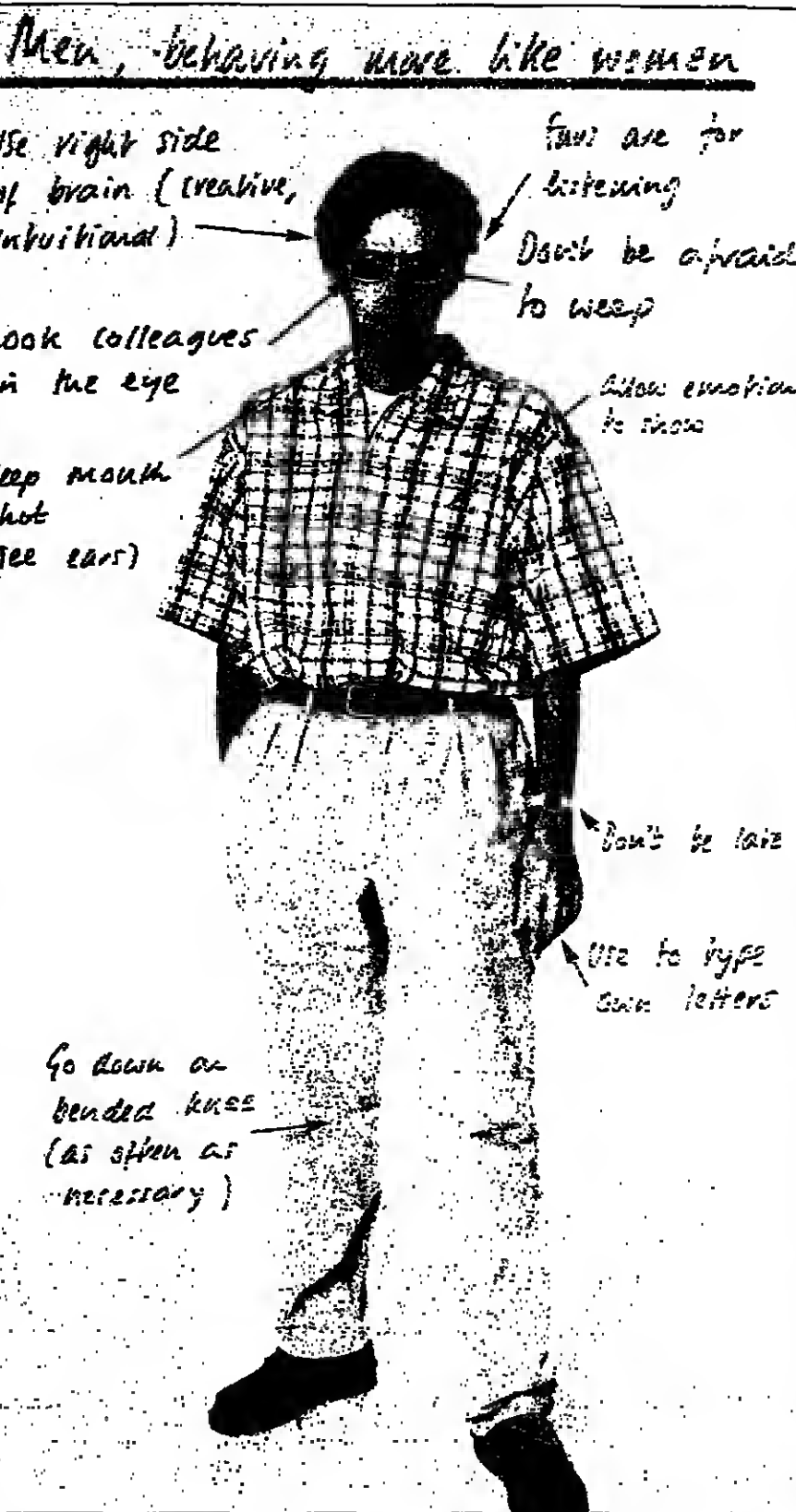
But here again, says Sue Newell, a business lecturer at Warwick University, the gender gap favours men: "While women get contract jobs at the bottom of the scale, with poorly paid short term jobs, contracts obtained by men tend to be for good pay and for a reasonable length."



Hard labour: A magazine image of working men in the Forties Photograph: Advertising Archive

In the past decade the proportion of women in the workforce has risen by 4 per cent to 48 per cent, women still make up only 7 per cent of top managers, "and even that's an optimistic estimate".

Ms Ledwith reckons that employers are taking on women in greater numbers for the traditional reasons that they are cheaper and more flexible: "Jobs that go to women are lower status with low levels of unionisation." Even in the professions, which women are increasingly entering, such as law



## More assertive males complain of jobs bias

The Equal Opportunities Commission yesterday celebrated 20 years of sex discrimination legislation by confirming that more men than women seem to be complaining about bias in job applications.

Commission officials however were at pains to point out that most of the 47,860 cases processed in 1995 - up 11 per cent on the previous year - still involved women. Yet the figures that dominated the commission's annual report yesterday were those referring to complaints from men over growing bias by employers and of overtly discriminatory job advertisements.

While some sources within the commission believe the raw data does not entirely support the contention, official EOC figures showed that there were 820 complaints about job recruitment from men in 1995, compared with 805 from women.

The commission believes the decline of male-dominated heavy industry has forced men to look for "women's work", a trend which has accelerated over the last two years. Many complainants are in their fifties and have been recently made redundant.

affairs" also come from male applicants. These complaints involve women-only clubs and training courses. A number concerned the growing practice of clubs offering free drinks to women. However, the bread and butter issues still involve women who "faced considerable discrimination at work", the report points out.

Patrick Butler, 50, has become one of the new male victims of sexual discrimination. Last year the recession put paid to his painting and decorating business and he began to look for work. He applied for a job as resident manager at an old people's home.

The first and second interviews went well and the area manager of Goldborough Retirement Property Services said the job was as good as his. There was the formality of a chat with the residential committee at the home concerned. A week later he received a call from the manager saying the committee wanted a woman to replace the incumbent, also a woman.

"There was no doubt about it. I was the victim of sexual discrimination," said Mr Butler. His wife attended the final interview because the job involved accommodation for both of them. The committee asked her if she wanted the job. In the end, Mr Butler was awarded £3,000 in an out-of-court settlement. The company has since been helped by the EOC to train recruitment staff to avoid bias in the future.

Kamlesh Bahl, the EOC's chairman, said much progress had been made towards equality between the sexes. "The key message from our 20 years of experience is that it is only by building equality into everyday life that the progress made so far will continue into the future."

## ...but actresses still earn 15% less than male stars

**MARIANNE MACDONALD**  
Arts Reporter

Female performers rarely realise that they are being paid less than their male counterparts, it was claimed yesterday, because actors and, particularly, their agents are reluctant to reveal their earnings.

Charlotte Cornwell, who starred in *Dressing for Breakfast* and *Rock Follies*, said: "Actors have been far too shy about talking about what they earn. Men in particular should come clean."

She was speaking at the launch of a survey which has found that female actors were paid an average 15 per cent less than their male counterparts a year, despite working 20 or more days.

Women earn an average daily fee of £352 in films, £15 less than men; £302 in television, £30 less than men; and £122 in radio, £22 less than men, according to the survey of 373 "middle-range" performers.

The only areas where women were paid more, or about the same, were in theatre and advertising. Women and men both earned £82 a day in the West End of London, while at £48 a day women earned only £4 less than men in repertory. In fringe theatre women earned £42 a day, £9 more than men, while in commercials they earned £1,089 a day on average, £145 more than their male counterparts.

Ms Cornwell, 46, said one way to right the imbalance was for actors to tell each other what they were earning. But when she revealed details of her pay in various productions in the *Independent* last March, she had had angry calls from agents.

"Agents will never talk about it, but male actors in particular have a duty to talk about what

they are being paid - although they are criminally shy about doing so," she said.

The Equity-supported report by Dr Helen Thomas, a senior sociology lecturer at Goldsmiths University, also revealed that women were paid less than men for equivalent parts in all performing media. For a lead role women earned an average £166 a day, £84 less than men. For a "large" support role they earned £178 a day, £37 less than men. But in small support roles they earned £352 a day, £16 more than men.

Part of the reason why the women earn less is that there are fewer lead roles for them and they have to compete with a pool of talent at least as large as the male one. Ms Cornwell said that it was not enough for employers to point to the women's lead parts which had emerged in recent years - such as female

prison governors, psychopaths and football managers.

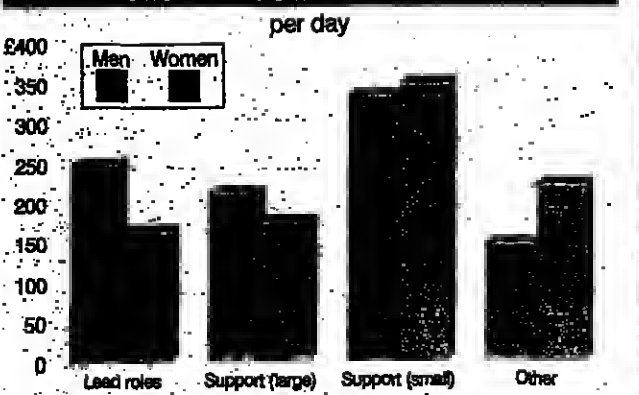
"We want to start encouraging employers to promote work which sees the world through women's eyes. It's a very different point of view and equally valid," she said. Even Hollywood stars such as Susan Sarandon and Jodie Foster suffered from ingrained sexism when it came to pay, she added.

"If you look at leading actresses in Hollywood they have all been paid less *ad infinitum* than their male counterparts and they've also complained about the roles they've been given."

The *Men Behaving Badly* actors Caroline Quentin and Lesley Ash recently gained equal pay to the male stars Martin Clunes and Neil Morrissey by threatening to walk out on the successful television series.

*Unequal Pay For Equal Parts*: Goldsmiths University, £7.50.

AVERAGE FEE FOR ACTORS



Caroline Quentin: pay rise

Lesley Ash: pay rise

## Drink decoys trap Sainsbury's

Supermarket giant Sainsbury lost its licence to sell alcoholic drinks at one of its stores after police used youngsters to buy drinks there.

Sainsbury's supermarket at Monks Cross, York, was targeted by police who used 14 and 15-year-olds with the consent of their parents.

At a special licensing meeting at Easingwold Magistrates, North Yorks, the police successfully applied to revoke the store's drinks licence, held by

manager Michael Hogsden and deputy Robert Brookes.

The police said girls and boys bought drink, including alcoholic lemonade and rose wine, from the store on three separate occasions. Officers had the approval of licensing justices for the operation.

A video extract of the undercover operation showed two girls, aged 14 and 15, dressed casually with no make up and clutching the wine they had just bought illegally.

Richard Green, for the police, said in no way could the police's methods be condemned because they acted in the public interest.

They investigated Sainsbury after intoxicated teenagers turned up at a nearby disco and annoyed residents. They also received complaints from parents.

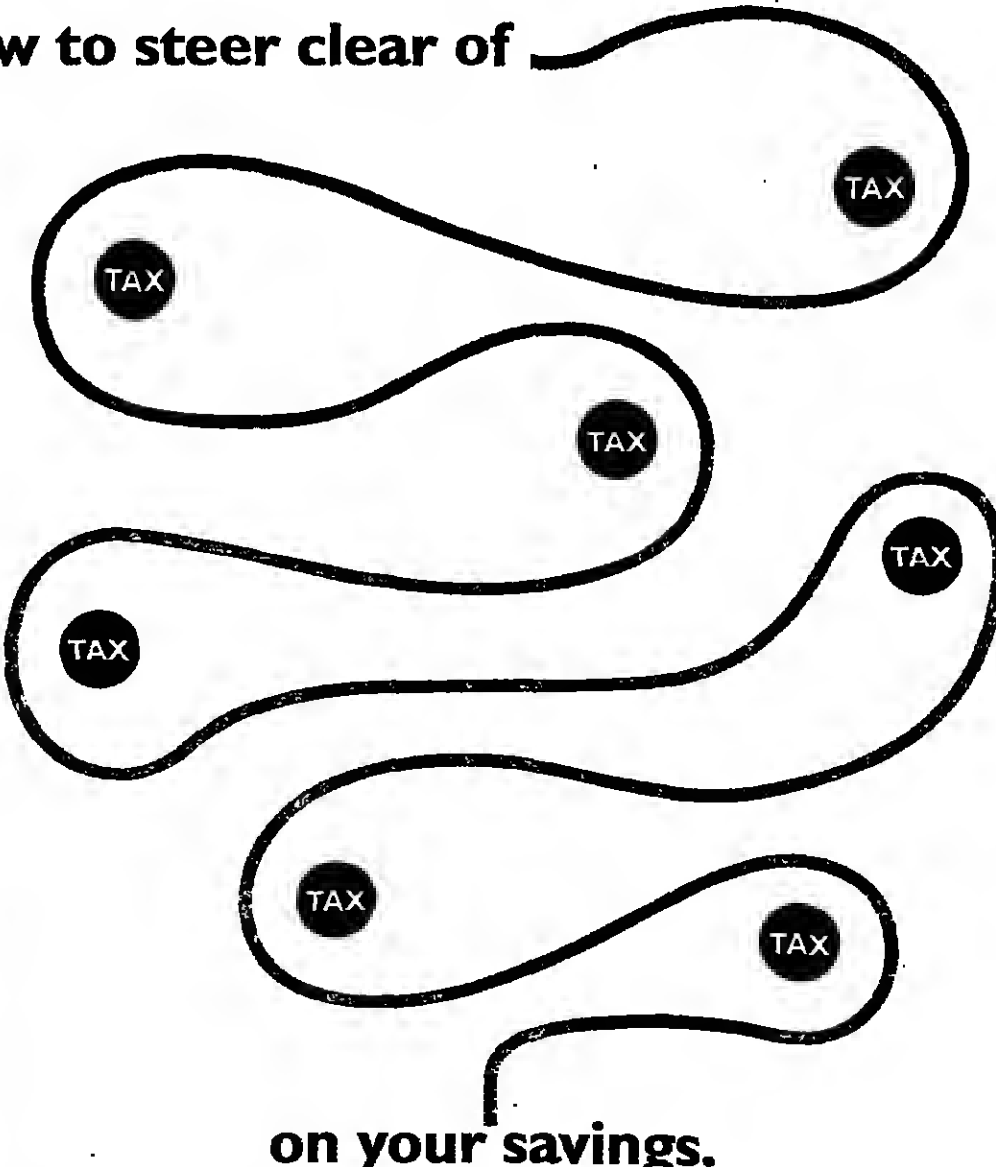
He said: "The manager was like the captain of the Titanic and chose to shoot officers and seamen when it was the man-

ager's responsibility for the ship going down."

Mr Hogsden, who has been with Sainsbury for 32 years, admitted the manager must accept responsibility but he could not control how fully trained staff acted all the time.

Two cashiers, one of whom was under 18, were sacked. In granting the police application, licensing bench chairman Bob Eccles said: "We are not satisfied the store exercised due diligence on these occasions."

## How to steer clear of



on your savings.

Unlike a traditional savings account, a PEP offers you the potential to grow your money without having to pay tax. The new Direct Line Tracker PEP is one of the simplest ways to invest. You can either put in a lump sum of between £500 and £6,000 a year, make regular payments of between £30



choose a combination of the two. And you can top up your payments whenever you like, subject to the maximum of £6,000 in the current tax year. Because it's Direct Line, you pay no middleman, and our charges are lower than most. If you want to make the most of your money, why not

The Direct Line Tracker PEP. call now, quoting ref no. 3IND.

LONDON 0181 252 7737 MANCHESTER 0161 832 7737 LEEDS 0113 259 7737 BRISTOL 0117 945 7737 GLASGOW 0141 289 7737 BIRMINGHAM 0121 711 7737

CALL ANYTIME 8AM TO 8PM MONDAY TO FRIDAY AND 9AM TO 2PM SATURDAY.

Direct Line Unit Trusts Limited only markets its own products and is regulated by the Personal Investment Authority and IPRO. Direct Line does not offer investment advice nor make recommendations about investments. The price of units may go down as well as up, and you may not get back all the money you invest. For your added security all telephone calls will be recorded. We may also monitor telephone calls with the aim of improving our service to you. "Direct Line" and the red telephone on wheels are trademarks of Direct Line Insurance plc and are used with that company's permission. All information correct at time of going to press. Direct Line Unit Trusts Limited, PEP Dept, PO Box 993, London, EC4R 9ET.



## politics

## Jobless risk destitution getting back to work

Labour would allow Britain's unemployed to risk destitution to get themselves back to work under a wide-ranging welfare-to-work package which the party disclosed yesterday.

The proposals - the first outcome of Labour "thinking the unthinkable" over welfare - include creating a "One-Stop Shop" bringing together the benefit, employment and careers services into one place, creating individual career plans for job seekers, relaxing, on a discretionary, case-by-case basis,

Nicholas Timmins studies the radical welfare package unveiled by Labour

rules which stop the unemployed volunteering or taking part-time courses for more than 16 hours a week, and launching pilot schemes aimed at making it easier to get back into work.

The most radical idea, however, is to introduce local discretion which would allow claimants and case managers to take all the money available for six months from income support

and government training schemes and spend it in the way they best judge will help get the claimant back to work.

In return for less income, claimants could spend more on education and training, or job search. They could pay the money over to an employer in return for a job, or even set up a small business. If the business failed, individuals would be left

on their own until they re-qualified for benefit.

Chris Smith, Labour's social security spokesman, said such arrangements would be voluntary and might most widely be used to subsidise jobs, rather than risk self-employment. "But if they want that opportunity, they have to take the risk."

The marked shift to local discretion mirrors ideas the Conservatives are exploring. But it led to criticism from Labour's left and benefit groups such as the Child Poverty Action Group that officials would be given more power over claimants in a less rights-based system.

Labour's package includes allowing individuals to borrow, interest free against future earnings to buy clothes or tools to help them find work; rolling up the £5 a week claimants can earn before benefit is cut to allow occasional single jobs worth £30 or £40 every six or eight weeks; letting those who take temporary or risky jobs go back to their previous rate of benefit if the job fails within six months; advising spouses on job search and providing them with their own £1,000 "back-to-work" bonus from earnings while unemployed.

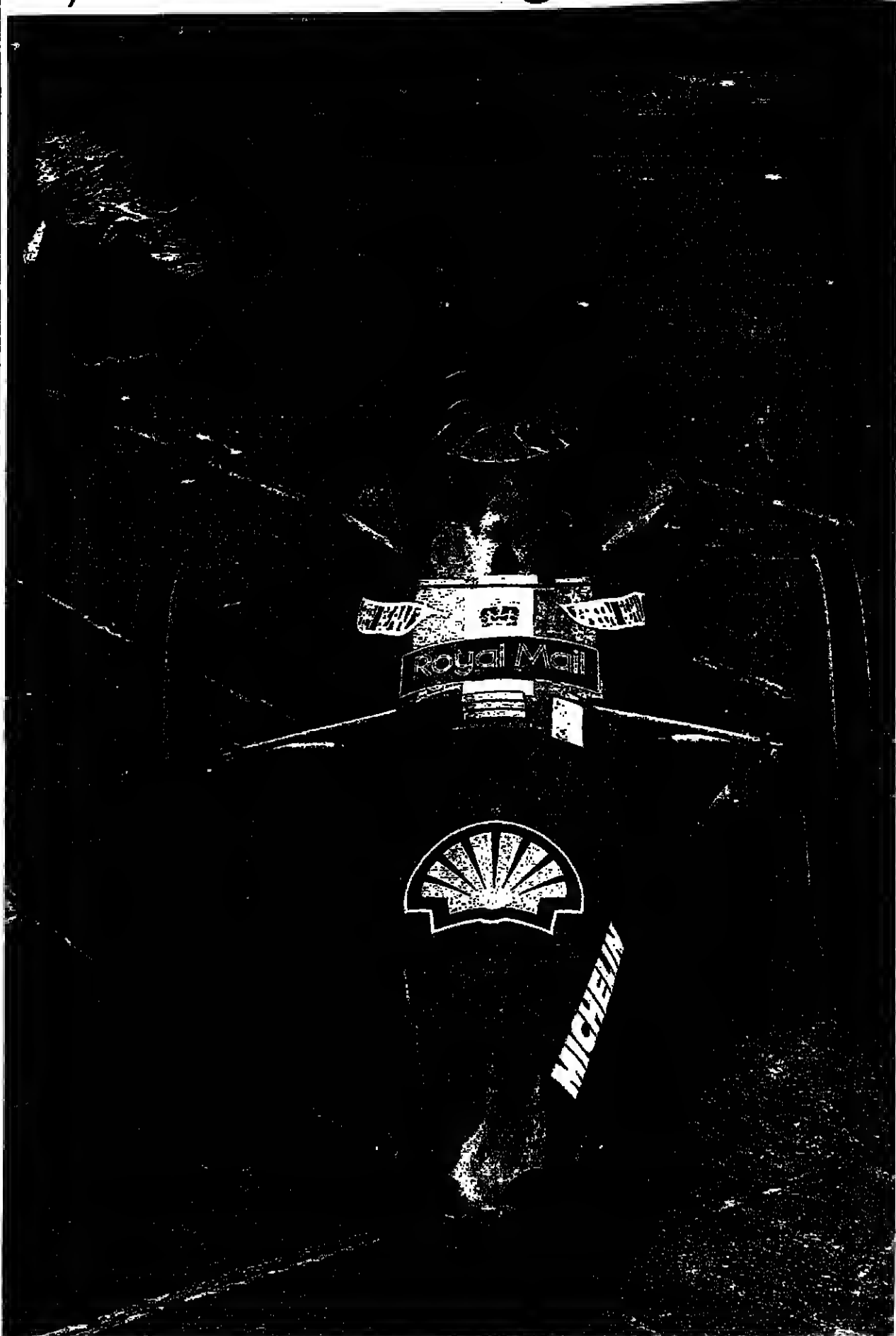
The personalised, active service - modelled on Australia's Jet scheme and a Californian initiative called Gain - involved "a completely new relationship" between claimants and the system, Mr Smith said. It aimed to help people off benefit rather than treating them as "passive recipients of Giaros". Within three years the changes would produce "substantial savings" for the taxpayer and that "we will have failed as a government" if Labour's actions did not lead to fewer people on benefit.

Labour's fiscal caution is such, however, that the £200m the personalised service and its extra staff will cost, together with the pilots, is dependent on Labour making equivalent savings from the £1bn it reckons can be taken out of benefit fraud.

In addition, it is promising only to "review", not abolish, the controversial Jobseeker's Allowance which halves entitlement to non-means tested unemployment benefit from 12 months to six. Ruth Lister, Professor of Social Policy at Loughborough and a member of Labour's Social Justice Commission which recommended re-building insurance-based benefits, said that was "even worse than feared".

While Labour's document attacks the evils of means-testing, she said, "it does nothing to match that rhetoric with a restoration of the insurance benefits which actually reduce means-testing". Suggestions that some of a spouse's income from part-time work disregarded so that they are not forced to stop work when a partner becomes unemployed would further extend means-testing, not reduce it, she said.

2,000 miles on one gallon of petrol



MICHAEL STREETER

Size isn't everything, and nor is speed; for some motor enthusiasts it is the distance that matters.

This tiny green three-wheeler car is one of a hundred vehicles aiming to break the world record for travelling the furthest on a gallon of fuel.

The competition, on July 19 at Malory Park in Leicester, has attracted entrants from all over the world, including a team from Japan which won the event last year.

The car, produced by pupils at the Belfairs Community College, Leigh-on-Sea, Essex, manages a creditable 2,106 miles per gallon.

But even this huge distance is dwarfed by the current world record set by a French team four years ago: 7,591 miles or the equivalent of driving across the North American continent on one gallon of petrol. Britain's best hope at the Shell Helix Mileage Marathon will be Brian Toft, from Chester, who in the spirit of British sportiness believes he and his colleagues can go one better than the French.

"We are just over 1,000 mpg behind, but we can make this up," said Mr Toft, whose team uses diesel to propel their vehicle.

However at the moment his challenge suffers from one small drawback. "We are currently driverless - we need someone

weighing around seven stone who has the appearance of a jockey. They don't need a current driving licence but should be able to drive."

Most entrants, who include a number of schools and colleges, use low weight materials to minimise fuel consumption combined with a specially-designed four-stroke engine. A driving technique known as "coast and burn" also helps the vehicles travel so far so efficiently. However, the contestants have to complete the 10-mile course at an average speed of 15 mph or more. Organisers Shell believe that one day soon a vehicle will be able to achieve the Holy Grail of fuel efficiency - 10,000 miles on one gallon.

## Renewing your home insurance in June or July?

If you're 50 or over, just see how much you could save with Saga - call us NOW!

You will know how expensive home insurance can be - thankfully, if you're aged 50 or over you can benefit from SAGA Home Insurance - a superior household insurance that's only available to mature, responsible people like you.

SAGA Home Insurance can offer you genuine savings over other policies, while giving you cover that fully protects your home and possessions.

## The Saga Price Promise

If you find another comparable policy at a lower price within 2 months of taking out SAGA Home Insurance, we'll refund you the difference.

**SAGA**  
Services Ltd

Saga Services Ltd, FREEPOST 731  
Middelburg Square, Folkestone CT20 1AZ  
Saga Services Ltd would like to send you information about services provided by other Saga companies and may pass details to these companies to enable them to do so.

And why not ask us about our competitive MOTOR INSURANCE



• Insurance cover is comprehensive and low cost.

• Discounts for home security.

• Free pen with your quotation.

## Call us today!

For your free no obligation quote simply call us on the number below. We will be pleased to answer any questions you have on SAGA Home Insurance.

**0800  
414 525**  
ext.3461

Lines open Monday to Friday  
9am - 6pm, Saturdays 9am - 1pm

## Lilley attempts to reverse asylum ruling

JOHN RENTOUL  
Political Correspondent

The Government will be forced to mount an operation to mobilise hereditary peers in the House of Lords next week to reverse the Court of Appeal ruling that the withdrawal of benefits from asylum seekers was unlawful.

Peter Lilley, Secretary of State for Social Security, announced yesterday that he would bring in last-minute

amendments to the Asylum and Immigration Bill just completing its final stages in the Lords. He said if last Friday's ruling were allowed to stand it would cost the taxpayer £300m a year. Lord Justice Simon Brown struck down regulations brought in in February to deny state benefits to people waiting to hear the outcome of appeals against being granted asylum.

Mr Lilley told the Commons that paying benefits was an incentive for people to appeal

against refusal of asylum, and that 97 per cent of appeals were rejected. The Government would table amendments to restore the effect of the regulations, which were approved by both Houses of Parliament, "to ensure that this country remains a safe haven and not a soft touch".

But Chris Smith, Labour's social security spokesman, attacked the "inhumanity and injustice" of the proposals. He contested Mr Lilley's claim for

savings, saying there would be "extra costs to be incurred by local authorities, especially where children are involved".

The Government faces a tough battle to get the amendments through the Lords on Monday. The issue unites two of the more potent ingredients of Lords rebellions: the prerogatives of judges and an issue of social compassion.

Lord Justice Simon Brown threw down an explicit challenge to Parliament in his judgment.

He said the withdrawal of benefits could cause "detriment" among asylum applicants which no civilised state could tolerate, and that if the Government wanted to achieve "that sorry state of affairs" it would have to bring in primary legislation, rather than rely on regulations.

As a sweetener, Mr Lilley said that asylum seekers whose claims were approved on appeal would have their benefits backdated to the date of their application.

## Fast machine. Lean price. Call now.



£999 (£1,203.20 incl. delivery + VAT)



pentium

- DELL DIMENSION P120t • INTEL® 120MHz PENTIUM® PROCESSOR • 16Mb EDO RAM • 256Kb PIPELINE BURST CACHE • 1Gb EIDE HARD DRIVE • INTEGRATED 64-BIT PCI LOCAL BUS VIDEO WITH 1Mb VIDEO MEMORY • 15" SVGA MONITOR (13.75" VIEWABLE AREA) • 3 PCI, 2 ISA AND 1 PCI/ISA SHARED EXPANSION SLOTS • SIX SPEED CD-ROM DRIVE • MID-SIZED TOWER CHASSIS • MICROSOFT® WINDOWS 95 • DELL MOUSE AND KEYBOARD

Once again, Dell delivers more than ever for less than ever. For a limited period, our extra-powerful 120MHz Dimension™ P120t is only £999 (£1,203.20 incl. delivery and VAT). But its low price doesn't mean a low spec: you get 16Mb of EDO RAM, 256Kb Cache, 1Gb Hard Drive, Six Speed CD-ROM Drive, integrated 64-bit PCI Local Bus Video and Microsoft® Windows 95. Plus, of course, the reliability and award-winning support you'd expect from the UK's largest direct PC manufacturer.\* But you must act quickly. Call us now on 01344 724632 and upgrade to a mean machine at a lean price.

**DELL®**

TALK DIRECT TO THE NUMBER ONE.  
**01344 724632**  
Between 8am and 8pm weekdays, 10am to 4pm Sat.

Special Offer.  
Save 10% now.  
£26.50\*  
FREE CALL FREE  
INFORMATION PACK  
000 000 111

صبرنا من الامل





More apples are grown in Germany than in any other European country

news

Hunting row: International scientists' acceptance of estimate of minke that supply Norway's catch angers environmentalists

## Whale surplus figures anger campaigners

NICK SCHOON  
Environment Correspondent

International Whaling Commission scientists have accepted that the number of minke whales in the north-east Atlantic is far higher than previously thought.

Norway, which faces international opprobrium for hunting the whales, is highly satisfied with the new estimate, formally unveiled yesterday as the commission began its week-long annual meeting in Aberdeen.

"We're extremely happy with what the IWC's scientific committee have decided," Norway's commissioner, Kåre Bryn, said. "The stock is large and increasing."

But the many environmental and animal rights organisations gathered in Aberdeen to lobby IWC delegates are doing their best to cast doubt on the estimate. Greenpeace and the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) both pointed out that the majority of whale spotters on the boats carrying out the survey were in fact Norwegian whalers.

Greenpeace campaigner Jerry Leape said: "They have an incentive to inflate the numbers and distort the data."

Following a survey using boats at sea last year, the committee last week agreed that an estimate of 118,000 minke in the north-east Atlantic could be justified, with upper and lower limits of 90,000 and 135,000. The fish-and-plankton-eating minke, smallest of the great whales, was the last to be exploited by the oow vanished deep-sea whaling fleets.

The previous population estimate, based on surveys in the late Eighties, was for a population of 70,000. Norway did the

majority of the work in preparing the new estimate, including funding the survey and the extensive computer programming of the data afterwards, but it can now claim that the international community accepts the number as scientists from several other countries, including Britain, were involved in checking and approving procedure.

Lars Walloe, a senior Norwegian government scientist on his country's delegation, said: "I guess this is the best calculation ever of whale numbers anywhere. We know more about this population of minke than about any whale."

Norway's objection to the IWC's 1987 moratorium on all commercial whaling gave it a legal right to continue the practice of catching its local whales using coastal fishing boats armed with harpoons. The government stopped this for a few years at the end of the Eighties because of international condemnation, but allowed the annual whaling to resume in 1993, allocating tightly controlled quotas to fishermen.

This year's total is quoted at 425 minke, which has just been caught. It was the highest since Norway resumed whaling but nowhere near the 1,800 a year it was taking two decades ago.

These days Norway sets its quotas according to a procedure drawn up by the IWC which should ensure that there can never be any threat of serious population decline. But even with this procedure, Norwegian scientists believe higher quotas than 425 can be set.

Japan, the only other nation still whaling on a large scale, is also taking an increasing number of the great mammals. It harpoons minke whales from

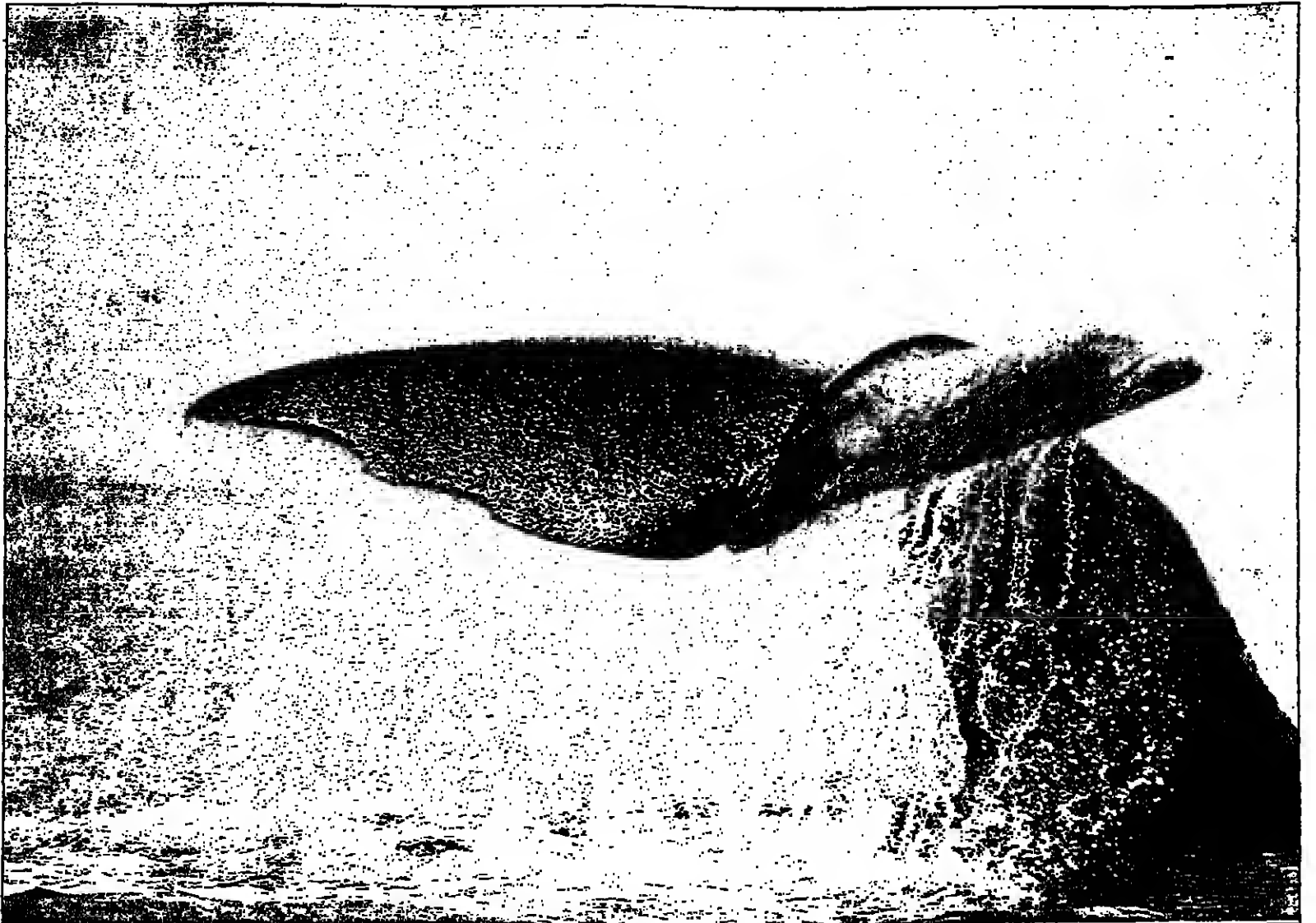
the population around the Antarctic of about 750,000, taking some 400 a year.

But Japan, unlike Norway, signed up to the 1987 moratorium on commercial whaling which was regarded as one of the global environmental movement's greatest ever victories. Japan's way of getting around the ban is to arrange its catch as a programme of scientific research.

The situation is dismaying environmentalists, who see whaling making a slow comeback with individual countries setting the rules rather than the IWC, which was set up to do so.

"What we're seeing are not loopholes but yawning gaps in the moratorium," Cassandra Phillips of the WWF, said. "It's a very serious situation."

But Norway and Japan argue that in a rational world there can be no ban on harvesting a natural resource, providing it is done sustainably. Whale numbers are making a recovery, and minke are certainly at a level that can be exploited.



Sea giant: The sperm whale, like the minke, was a victim of over-exploitation by fishermen

Photograph: Mark Carwardine/Still Pictures

## Paul Gascoigne signs £20 transfer deal.



Our Paul Gascoigne found changing his bank account to Barclays was easy, easy, easy. You only have to sign your name and we do all the running around. We'll contact your existing bank, transfer all your direct debits and

standing orders and complete the new forms. Then, once your new account is up and running, we'll allow you two days a month in the red without penalties (we'll only charge interest). We'll also pass you £20. What a result.



For more information and to see how you can claim your £20 simply fill in this coupon or alternatively phone 0800 100 122, quoting ref: IN1.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_ Postcode \_\_\_\_\_  
Telephone \_\_\_\_\_ Return to: Barclays Bank PLC, Personal Banking, FREEPOST (BS4335), Bristol BS1 3YX.

AVAILABLE FOR PERSONAL CUSTOMERS ONLY AGED 18 OR OVER (20 IN JERSEY). SUBJECT TO STATUS. THE INTEREST RATE IS 1.48% PER MONTH, 19.2% EAR FOR AUTHORISED OVERDRAFTS AND 2.20% PER MONTH, 25.8% EAR FOR UNAUTHORISED OVERDRAFTS. INTEREST RATES MAY VARY. OVERDRAFTS ARE REPAYABLE ON DEMAND. FOR A WRITTEN QUOTATION, CALL 0800 100 122. BARCLAYS BANK PLC. REGISTERED IN ENGLAND. REG. NO. 1026162. REG. OFFICE: 54 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON EC3P 5AH. YOU MUST APPLY BEFORE 31ST JULY 1996 TO CLAIM £20 INCENTIVE.

## Tribe split over reviving custom

"We want to get our culture back, and this is putting the last piece of the puzzle in place," said Marcy Parker, a leader of the Makah Indian tribe in Washington State, writes Nicholas Schoon.

That piece is the hunting of five grey whales a year, resuming a whaling tradition in the tribe that goes back 1,500 years but which died in the Twenties.

She and six other Makah from the furthest north-western corner of the United States have joined their country's government delegation to the whaling commission meeting in Aberdeen to press for a quota.

But two other members of the 1,600-strong tribe have also flown to Aberdeen to lobby against the proposed hunt, their tickets paid for by US animal welfare organisations. They say they cannot see the point of resuming whaling, and claim the support of seven tribal elders with an average age of 86.

The Makah used to hunt the

Pacific grey whale with eight-man canoes, spearing the huge beasts in the water. The pursuit and the distribution of the meat and blubber were surrounded by elaborate ceremonies, oow largely forgotten.

The hunt died out partly because industrial whaling made the greys almost vanish. The tribe also suffered a drastic population loss from Western-introduced epidemics, and was encouraged by the Bureau of Indian Affairs to take up farming.

Two events have made the tribal council press for a resumption. The US government took the grey whale off its endangered species list in 1994 because its numbers had recovered. And in the Seventies a Makah village destroyed by a mudslide 400 years ago was excavated and numerous structures and implements made from whalebone showed the tribe just how important hunting was to their ancestors.

**Special Offer.**  
**Save 10% now.**  
Vehicle rescue from just  
**£26.50\***

JOIN TODAY CALL FREE  
**FREE INFORMATION PACK**  
**0800 000 111**

UNLIMITED ALLOWANCE TO SATURDAY 9AM TO 5PM  
AND SUNDAY 9AM TO 5PM

REF: C3151



National Breakdown

EXCLUSIVE SPONSOR OF THE ENGLAND FOOTBALL TEAM

Post today No stamp needed

TO: GREEN FLAG National Breakdown, FREEPOST, Leeds, West Yorkshire LS99 2GF. Please send me the INFORMATION PACK.

NAME (Mr/Ms/Miss/Ms)

HOME TEL

ADDRESS

COUNTY

POST CODE

CB151

\*Plus a once only settlement fee of £15.50 (which if you join by Direct Debit, can be repaid by Green Flag). Green registered before 31/7/96 are subject to additional fee of £12.50. £26.50 is inclusive of a 10% saving on Recovery Costs.

now.

DEAL



## news

The German parliament has 80 women MPs out of a total of 519. The UK has 41 out of 650



Spoilt for choice: There are now hundreds of free magazines on the Internet's World Wide Web, but there is doubt whether they can hold the attention of the average browser long enough to be profitable

## On line, the first wide-screen magazine

CHARLES ARTHUR  
Scienca Correspondent

The first issue of a new magazine dedicated to in-depth analysis of cultural and political issues was published yesterday all over the world - without being printed.

*Slate*, funded by (but independent of) the United States software giant Microsoft, is the latest of hundreds of free "webzines" - magazines that exist only on the World Wide Web on

the Internet, the global network of computers.

But if other webzines are anything to go by, it will attract a rush of readers in its initial stages, but lose money all its life. Jim Albrecht, deputy editor of an entertainment magazine on the Internet called *Mr Showbiz* - recently said "I've never heard of a [webzine] site that makes money." And how long *Slate* will survive if it cannot make a profit is open to question.

The new magazine can be

read only by accessing its site at an address on the Web, which can carry text, graphics, sound and video.

Its editor Michael Kinsley, former editor of *New Republic* magazine, promised before *Slate*'s launch that it would contain high-calibre journalism for "politically and culturally engaged people". It would have articles longer than 700 words - usually reckoned to be the maximum attention span for the Web's glibly consumers. Webzines have proliferated

over the past two years because they are enormously cheap to start. Anybody with a computer connected to the Internet can launch one.

But experience has shown that the people who browse the Web - about 20 million worldwide by conservative estimates - are both impatient and unwilling to pay for anything, partly because no widespread system has been developed for people to pay for low-cost items directly over the Internet. Thus

almost every webzine is free. Mr Kinsley has said that he may charge for *Slate* from November.

Webzines thus have to pay their costs - principally salaries - by persuading advertisers to buy space on the magazine's "pages". They can justify the cost based on readership because whenever someone accesses a particular page, their name is picked up by the webzine's computer.

Dan Conaghan, editor of Condé Nast Online, which of-

fers electronic versions of *Vogue*, *GQ*, *Tatler* and *World of Interiors* and is viewed by about 2,000 people a day, said yesterday: "It affords much greater data that can be returned to the advertiser. You can tell precisely how many people have looked at a page."

But so far, most advertisers have preferred to take space on the pages of Web sites that are known to have high traffic - especially the "search engines", which can locate information on

any topic wherever it is on the Web. Webzines tend to attract high traffic when they start, but the difficulty of maintaining standards has frequently meant that people have lost interest. As a result, some webzines have ceased publication.

"I think that at this point all webzines have to be viewed as partly experimental," Oliver Morton, editor of the United Kingdom edition of *Wired* magazine, said yesterday. "When or if they will become lucrative re-

mains to be seen. Many of them are making money but they're spending it too."

Nor are webzines expected to take over from printed newspapers and magazines now, or in foreseeable future. "Printed versions are highly portable, you can bash them and carry them around. A laptop isn't that robust," Mr Conaghan said. "And printed magazines have a different feel. A Web site is more of a television experience."

*Slate* is at <http://www.slate.com/>

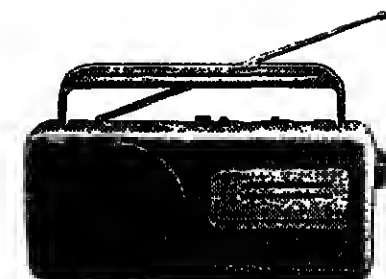
## Dixons LISTEN TO FOOTBALL COMING HOME

Whatever you're doing on Wednesday night, make sure you don't miss England's biggest match in years! Dixons offers the widest range of top brand portable radios allowing you to catch the action wherever you are.



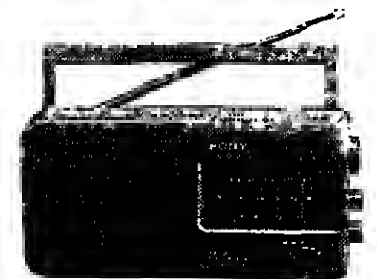
**SONY ICF390**  
PORTABLE RADIO  
• AM/FM radio.  
• Earphone socket.  
• Carrying strap.

Dixons Deal  
**£15.99**



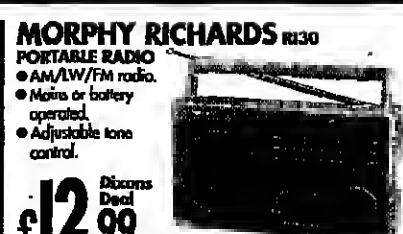
**ROBERTS RPI5**  
PORTABLE RADIO  
• AM/FM radio.  
• Mains or battery operated.  
• Earphone socket.  
• Dial tuning.

Dixons Deal  
**£24.99**



**SONY ICF790**  
PORTABLE RADIO  
• AM/LW/FM radio.  
• Mains or battery operated.  
• Earphone socket.  
• Retractable carrying handle.

Dixons Deal  
**£24.99**



**MORPHY RICHARDS R330**  
PORTABLE RADIO  
• AM/LW/FM radio.  
• Mains or battery operated.  
• Adjustable tone control.

Dixons Deal  
**£12.99**



**AIWA FR30**  
PORTABLE RADIO  
• AM/FM radio.  
• Splash resistant.  
• LED band indicator.  
• LARGER STORES

Dixons Deal  
**£17.99**



**ROBERTS RPI5**  
PORTABLE RADIO  
• AM/FM radio.  
• Mains or battery operated.  
• Earphone socket.  
• Headphone socket.

Dixons Deal  
**£19.99**



**PANASONIC RF500**  
PORTABLE RADIO  
• AM/LW/FM radio.  
• Mains or battery operated.  
• Earphone socket.  
• LARGER STORES

Dixons Deal  
**£19.99**

**Dixons** There's a great deal going on  
345 BRANCHES NATIONWIDE TEL: 0181-200 0200 FOR YOUR NEAREST BRANCH

## Thousands of jobs shielded by new military spending

CHRISTOPHER BELLAMY  
and COLIN BROWN

A series of massive new defence equipment orders are expected to be announced by the Government at the beginning of July, two weeks earlier than planned.

Ministers will be able to extract political capital from announcing the orders, which affect tens of thousands of jobs, separately. They include a £4bn order for two new types of missile for the Royal Air Force, two new amphibious ships and a replacement for the ageing Nimrod maritime reconnaissance aircraft and the £9bn order for the British-built component of the new Eurofighter.

Industry sources yesterday said they expected the first announcement as early as 4 July. British, European and United States contractors are teamed in various combinations to build the missiles. The contest for the Nimrod replacement is between an improved version of the Nim-



Outdated: Today's RAF Nimrod Photograph: Trevor Martin

rod, built by British Aerospace and Boeing, and an improved version of the P3 Orion, built by Lockheed and the British GEC.

The most revolutionary new order is the £650m for 700-1,000 new Conventional Armed Stand-Off Missiles (CASOMs) for the RAF. The fast, air-launched cruise missile will have a range of about 200km, so the RAF will no longer have to fly over targets as it did in the Gulf war, but will engage from a safe distance.

The Storm Shadow missile, built by British Aerospace and the French missile manufacturer Matra, has been the most likely candidate for CASOM. But yesterday McDonnell Douglas, the US aerospace giant, wrote to the MoD confirming a price reduction on its tender, following the US decision last week to select McDonnell Douglas to develop a similar missile for the US Air Force and Navy.

The RAF is also to get up to 2,000 "smart" anti-tank missiles, which can be launched from aircraft and seek out enemy tanks, at a cost of about £700m. The contest is between Swarn, which involves 50 UK companies including Hunting engineering and the US firm Boeing and Bristow, built by GEC and Rockwell.

The order for up to 27 maritime patrol aircraft to replace the Nimrods is, at £2bn, the most valuable. Both options offer plenty of work in the UK. British Aerospace and Rolls Royce have committed themselves to upgrading the Nimrod airframe, which is based on the Comet.

The Navy is optimistic it will finally get its two new amphibious assault ships, to be built by Vickers Shipbuilding and Engineering at Barrow in Furness, for about £600m, and that the order will be confirmed before the recess. The Navy is also to get two roll-on, roll-off ferries for landing troops anywhere in the world at short notice.

## Parents asked to pay £600 to school

FRAN ABRAMS  
Education Correspondent

Parents at a Catholic school in Manchester have been asked to pay a top-up fee of £600 per year for their children. Gillian Shephard, the Secretary of State for Education, has been asked to intervene in the case but has refused to do so.

The move follows a long dispute between Trafford Borough Council and St Bede's College. The school is fee-paying but Trafford pays for 450 children to receive their state education there because, although it still has the 11-plus, it does not have a Catholic grammar school.

Under the 1944 Education Act, state schooling must be free, but the legal position in this case is unclear. Catholic children who pass the exam in Trafford attend any one of three independent schools, all outside the borough. But St Bede's has rebelled because it says the borough is not paying enough to

cover the cost of the education. Half the school's 900 pupils come from Trafford, which pays £2,576 per pupil a year. The rest pay fees of £3,990.

John Byrne, the school's headmaster, has written to all the Trafford parents telling them that if the borough cannot find extra money they must pay £200 per term for their children from next January. He said that without extra funds the school's finances were becoming increasingly precarious. The school had consulted its lawyers about the move, he said.

"If St Bede's College sets an economic fee and Trafford refuses payment of that economic fee then the college can and must seek extra payment from Trafford parents."

Yesterday no one at the school was available to comment but a spokesman for Trafford said: "Clearly the matter will have to be resolved. It cannot be allowed to go on but I would not wish to speculate on the legality of it."

## DAILY POEM

### The Fly

By William Blake (set to music by Benjamin Britten)

*Little Fly,  
Thy summer's play  
My thoughtless hand  
Has brush'd away.*

*Am not I  
A fly like thee?  
Or art not thou  
A man like me?*

*For I dance  
And drink & sing,  
Till some blind hand  
Shall brush my wing.*

*If thought is life  
And strength & breath  
And the want  
Of thought is death;*

*Then am I  
A happy fly,  
If I live,  
Or if I die.*

Benjamin Britten was a great reader of poetry and no other composer, not even Schubert or Schumann, set poems of such range and quality. Nearly 400 fragments, sonnets, songs and odes have been gathered together by Boris Ford for *Benjamin Britten's Poets: An anthology of the poems he set to music*, published by Carcanet (£12.95). The Songs and Proverbs of William Blake, selected by Peter Pears and set by Britten for baritone and piano, were first performed in June 1965 at the Aldeburgh Festival by Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau and Britten. Britten wrote: "When I think of the wonderful words I feel rather inadequate."

## HOUSE INSURANCE

SAVE UP TO 50% OR MORE

e.g. LONDON & HOME COUNTIES  
£100,000 Buildings Sum Insured  
Premium Only £154.00

LOWER Premiums in most Other Areas  
Tel: 0181 546 1102 NOW!  
Or phone your nearest branch at the local rate or:  
0345 123111

**Hill House Hammond**  
Cutting The Cost Of Your Insurance

## Hurt or injured?

Have you had an accident in the last 3 years? Was someone else at fault? Find out free about claiming compensation. "No Win - No Legal Fee" often available.

Freefone 0800 444240 (day and night)

National Accident Helpline

A UK network of accident advisors  
140-141 Cannon St, Northampton, NN1 1JL





The average working week in Germany is 3 hours  
50 minutes shorter than in Britain

اصحاب من الامل

edited by David Lister

arts news

# Look Who's at the gig with Bob and Eric...

DAVID LISTER

Eight young unemployed people who have been on a rock music course for one week, will play on the same bill as The Who, Eric Clapton and Bob Dylan before 150,000 people in Hyde Park, London, this weekend.

The eight 18- to 25-year-olds have been given three slots on the show, the climax of the National Music Festival, by the Prince's Trust, which is closely involved in organising the concert. Yet they have never played a major gig before.

Putting them on such a superstar bill is something of a gamble by trust officials, who are keen to increase awareness of their rock school for the unemployed, and may test the patience of the mass audience. The trust runs week-long rock music courses for long-term unemployed young people. Even during that short period, the courses are as much concerned with increasing confidence, self-esteem and team-building skills as with musical ability. The Prince's Trust, which is one of the charities to benefit financially from the Hyde Park concert, is unabashed

about giving the unemployed youngsters three premium slots. Arwyn Thomas, director of the Prince's Trust Action, said: "The trust's training initiatives are all geared to helping young people reach their full potential. This is achieved by helping participants to develop some of the skills they need and, more importantly, the self-belief required to succeed. The fact that these young people have the confidence to perform in front of 150,000 people, as well as the talent to carry it off, is testament to the value of these training courses."

Steve Balsano, lead singer of the Prince's Trust band, said: "We all attended rock school courses because we wanted to learn more about music. The tutors were great and they gave us not only the chance to improve our musical skills, but also the confidence in ourselves to get out there and perform. Having the opportunity to perform on the same stage as Pete Townshend, Roger Daltrey and Bob Dylan is beyond our wildest dreams."

The results of a Gallup poll of 1,377 adults, commissioned by the concert's sponsors, Mas-

tercard, were released yesterday. They showed that almost half of the under-24s interviewed think that the best British music was recorded before they were born; and more than 90 per cent think that today's pop stars should behave more responsibly.

Asked which decade produced the best British music, 45 per cent said it was the era of The Beatles and the Rolling Stones. The figure, not surprisingly, rises sharply to 70 per cent among those actually born in the Sixties. The most respected rock musician cited by all age-groups is the former Beatle Paul McCartney, and the least-respected is the Rolling Stone Keith Richards.



High note: The American soprano June Anderson rehearsing for last night's opening performance of Verdi's opera, *Giovanna D'Arco* (Joan of Arc), which forms part of this season's works by the composer, at the Royal Opera House in Covent Garden, central London. Photograph: Laurie Lewis



Star turn: Bob Dylan (left) and Eric Clapton will share the stage with young unemployed people at Hyde Park



## Too young to die. Too old to rock 'n' roll?

Keith Richards once remarked that falling down gets you accepted. In the Seventies that might have been true. We expected our rock stars to sport wobbly pins as a hedonistic badge of honour.

Now, if they are unsteady on their feet, it is because of encroaching old age. The climax of the National Music Festival this weekend features three acts who were all in the charts more than 30 years ago - Bob Dylan, The Who and Eric Clapton.

One comfort for the performers is that their audience grows old with them. This weekend's extravaganza will see the largest number of corporate hospitality packages ever at a British rock concert. For £200 upwards, concert-goers can be guaranteed a nearby luxury hotel room after the gig, so that they can have a lie down after the afternoon's exertions.

The performers are likely to resort to less blatant tricks. Renewed demand for those too young to die and too old to rock 'n' roll without an intermission means that rock concerts today are increasingly resorting to secret formulae to disguise the over-50s' lack of stamina.

The unplugged phenomenon has, of course, been a godsend. Astute publicity claiming that acoustic-based sets provide intimacy and reveal hidden charms of the music do not mention that they also provide a stool for the performer.

Another trick is a solo spot for a non-singing member of the band. Mick Jagger left the stage midway through The Rolling

David Lister looks at on how ageing rockers manage to keep on rolling

Stones' shows in the recent world tour to allow Keith Richards to sing almost his entire repertoire - and to allow Mick to have a sit down.

Being a pianist, of course, is an inestimable boon for resting the legs. Paul McCartney in his shows spends longer at the keyboards than he ever did in the Sixties. Little Richard celebrated his 60th birthday on stage at Wembley not long ago and was athletic enough to play the piano with his feet; but that was the most exercise his feet had all night.

Intervals are now *de rigueur*. As the Pink Floyd shows demonstrated they serve the dual purpose of giving the band a rest and exploiting 30 years of merchandising memorabilia.

Gary Glitter must give thanks that he once recorded a song that mentioned a motor bike. When he performs he enters dramatically on a motor cycle, and remains seated on it for rather longer than is necessary.

Bob Dylan plays regularly, but his one-hour afternoon performance on Saturday will mean that he will be seen for the first time in years.

Normally when he is on tour the lighting is on fade to black so that the condition of his face has been a matter for conjecture. Hyde Park could prove his undoing. The afternoon sun can be cruel.

## Sainsbury's Summer Savers. Serve them for Wimbledon.

Buy Sainsbury's Strawberries 400g for £1.79 and get  
Sainsbury's Fresh Double Cream 284-ml  
(normally 79p) **FREE**

Quiche 375g £1.49 99p <b>SAVE 50p</b>	£2.99 <b>BUY 1 GET 2ND HALF PRICE</b>	£1.99 <b>BUY 2 SAVE £1</b>	£4.49 £3.99 <b>SAVE 50p</b>
£1.65 £1.35 <b>SAVE 30p</b>	800g 65p 49p <b>SAVE 14p</b>	1kg £2.45 £1.95 <b>SAVE 50p</b>	£1.19 <b>BUY 1 GET 2ND HALF PRICE</b>
£1.65 £1.35 <b>SAVE 30p</b>	85p <b>BUY 2 SAVE 50p</b>	400g 95p <b>BUY 1 GET 2ND HALF PRICE</b>	<b>BUY 1 GET 2ND HALF PRICE</b>
£1.65 £1.35 <b>SAVE 30p</b>	85p 69p <b>SAVE 20p</b>	92p 82p <b>SAVE 10p</b>	£1.89 <b>BUY 1 GET 1 FREE</b>
£1.65 £1.35 <b>SAVE 30p</b>	£1.98 £1.32 <b>THIRD OFF</b>	397g-511g £5.39 £4.39 per kg <b>SAVE £1 per kg</b>	440g 99p <b>BUY 1 GET 1 FREE</b>
£1.65 £1.35 <b>SAVE 30p</b>	£2.69 £1.99 <b>SAVE 70p</b>	520g £1.25 95p <b>SAVE 30p</b>	440g 99p <b>BUY 1 GET 1 FREE</b>
£1.65 £1.35 <b>SAVE 30p</b>	£1.09 89p <b>SAVE 20p</b>	£1.25 99p <b>SAVE 16p</b>	340g 62p <b>SAVE 20p</b>
£1.65 £1.35 <b>SAVE 30p</b>	42p <b>BUY 1 GET 1 FREE</b>	100ml £1.55 99p <b>SAVE 56p</b>	82p 54p <b>THIRD OFF</b>

**Sainsbury's**

Pick up your Reward Card today.

**AA**

**JOIN NOW FROM JUST £39**

To join, call now on  
**0500 444 999**

and ask for customer service.  
Immediate entry available.

**Inside Section Two today**

**A divided church: The visionary in a cardigan who has rocked Ireland's Catholics**

Sainsbury's. Where good food costs less.

OFFERS AVAILABLE UNTIL 6 JULY 1996. ALSO AVAILABLE AT SAINSBURY'S SAVACENTRES. MERCHANDISE SUBJECT TO AVAILABILITY. SOME LINES ARE AVAILABLE AT LARGER BRANCHES ONLY.



## international

## G7 may curb arms sales to Third World

CHRISTOPHER BELLAMY  
Defence Correspondent

John Major is expected to demand radical action to limit arms sales to the Third World at this week's G7 summit in Lyons, which threatens to stop export credits to some of Britain's best customers.

Treasury sources said the Prime Minister will propose that export credit guarantees should not be given to countries with "excessive" military spending, which United Nations guidelines have defined as more than health and education combined.

Of Britain's top customers, Saudi Arabia spent half as much again on the military in 1990-91, and Oman nearly three times as much. China spent 14 per cent more on the military than on health and education.

Last year, Britain granted £543m of export credits to overseas borrowers - equivalent to more than one-tenth of its total £5bn arms exports. The guarantee is given to a United Kingdom bank to enable it to extend credit to a foreign purchaser. Last year, China was the largest recipient of export credits, worth

£227m, and Saudi Arabia the second largest with £225m.

Even though, in China's case, these credits related to non-military purchases, the proposed new rules, if strictly enforced, would have stopped them. However, much depends on how tightly the rules are drawn. Export credits might be denied when they relate to arms sales, for example, but not to other exports, and a country only spending a little more on the military than on health and education - like China - might be exempt. Obtaining recent comparisons is also difficult.

The World Development Movement, an independent think tank, which has been pressing for limits on the arms trade and Third World debt has estimated that since 1990 Britain has paid £800m to underwrite arms sales which have not been paid for. Jessica Woodruffe, the head of campaigns, said: "Ideally we'd like to take this beyond excessive military spending and include repressive regimes as well."

Last year's G7 summit at Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada, suggested that one criteria for aid to non-G7 countries should be

their "non-productive" expenditure - in other words, arms.

The UN Development Programme's 1994 report recommended no nation should spend more on its military than on health and education combined, and that the target reduction in military spending between 1995 and 2005 should be to 3 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP). Britain and France currently spend 3.1 per cent, the United States 3.9 per cent, while the highest spending Nato member is Greece, spending 4.6 per cent.

The Independent Group on

59 tons of the Berlin Wall were shipped to the United States in the year following its demolition (September 1989)

Financial Flows to Developing Countries chaired by Helmut Schmidt, the former German Chancellor, recommended special aid should be given to countries spending less than 2 per cent of GDP in the security sector.

Charles Masefield, head of the Defence Export Services Organisation (DESO), recently said Britain aimed to increase its share of a diminishing global arms export market from its present 19 per cent to 22 per cent by 2000. That way, Britain would maintain its current £5bn annual arms exports. Following

the disintegration of the Soviet Union, Britain is currently the world's second largest arms exporter after the US.

Although Britain enjoys substantial earnings from arms exports, export credit guarantees mean that about one-fifth of those earnings are subsidised by the taxpayer. Ms Woodruffe said: "Export credits were being given to buyers - like Iraq, for example - long after it became apparent those debts weren't going to be repaid. The priority has got to be to stop the flow of arms to poor countries which can't afford them."

## Leaders meet to avert Burundi crisis

DAVID ORR  
Nairobi

Amid fears that violence in Burundi could erupt into genocide, African heads of state are today meeting in Tanzania to discuss the country's deteriorating security situation. Pressure for foreign intervention has been mounting as the fighting intensifies between rebels of the Hutu majority and the military which is dominated by the Tutsi minority.

Among those due to attend the talks in Arusha are the presidents of Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Ethiopia, Rwanda and Burundi. Zairean president Mobutu Sese Seko, whose involvement is seen as crucial to a negotiated solution, will be represented by his deputy prime minister and foreign minister. Large numbers of Hutus from Rwanda and Burundi have sought refuge in Zaire.

The meeting will be attended by the head of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), Salim Ahmed Salim, and former Tanzanian president Julius Nyerere, who is mediating in ongoing Burundi peace talks.

The leaders will be reviewing diplomatic efforts to stem the violence in Burundi which has claimed some 150,000 lives since 1993. The United States, in particular, has been intensifying efforts to halt what the State Department has called "acts of genocide against ethnic groups" in Burundi.

The former US ambassador to Burundi, Robert Krueger, recently wrote in a diplomatic cable that the central African country faces "a greater chance for major conflagration than at any time in the last two years".

The United Nations Security Council has been considering contingency plans if such a conflagration were to ensue. The plans demand the provision of a multi-national intervention force and the establishment of "safe zones" for refugees in neighbouring countries.

The OAU has agreed to intervention if the move has UN support. However, the logistics of assembling up to 25,000 troops under a UN mandate are far from straightforward.

According to diplomatic sources, up to a dozen African countries would be willing to provide troops. However, only Egypt and Tanzania have so far spoken openly of intervention. Diplomats at the UN say that, in the event of an emergency mission, the main element would be made up of Western countries.

"The problem of who would send what is uncertain", says a diplomat in the Burundi capital, Bujumbura. "It now seems clear that the UN can't help. So there are many things to sort out like who would pay and which would be the lead country."

The US, which is backing the contingency plan, has said it would provide help with logistics but would not send troops. Britain, Belgium, Holland, Germany and Canada have also been involved in meetings to develop a contingency plan.

However, France, an influential country in Francophone central Africa, has shown itself unwilling to become involved. It has announced that it is suspending its military cooperation with Burundi and reducing civilian aid programmes because of the spiralling violence.

The UN Secretary General, Boutros Boutros Ghali, has issued repeated calls for a "multi-national force" rather than a UN-commanded mission. The failure of the UN to prevent genocide in neighbouring Rwanda in 1994 has forced many in question the ability of the world body to respond to large-scale political and humanitarian crises.

## Bosnia accord faces twin threat

TONY BARBER  
Europe Editor

Bosnian Serb and Bosnian Croat authorities are flouting key provisions of the Dayton peace settlement at highly sensitive phase of Bosnia's post-war development.

Their actions leave little doubt that the Bosnian Serbs and Croats are seeking to block the implementation of Dayton and its aim of reuniting Bosnia as a multi-national state in its pre-war frontiers.

Last week Radovan Karadzic, the Bosnian Serb leader and indicted war criminal, was nominated by the Pale branch of his ruling Serbian Democratic Party (SDS) for president of Republika Srpska, the Serb section of Bosnia. The nomination was a defiant response to the West's insistence that elections across the whole of Bosnia should take place on 14 September.

Bosnian Serb sources said last week that aides to Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic - the region's most powerful politician and erstwhile mentor of Mr Karadzic - had ordered Mr Karadzic to resign by 25 June.

Mr Karadzic's nomination contravenes the Dayton accords, which ban alleged war criminals from running in the elections and holding public office. In a reaction that summed up the West's infuriation, Germany's Foreign Minister, Klaus Kinkel, said: "Karadzic belongs before the international war crimes tribunal in The Hague, not in the president's chair."

Mr Karadzic's nomination is viewed as an attempt by his wing of the SDS to torpedo the Dayton timetable for reintegrating as far as possible Bosnia's multi-national communities. Neither Bosnia's Muslim-Croat federation nor Western governments will approve elections in which Mr Karadzic takes part, but that could provide the pro-Karadzic camp with an excuse to orchestrate a boycott of the polls.

Meanwhile, Bosnian Croat nationalists have struck a blow against Dayton by naming a new government for Herzeg-Bosnia, their self-styled state in south-western Bosnia which was supposed to have been dissolved earlier this year in line with the Dayton agreement. The Bosnian Croats are evidently not ready to give up Herzeg-Bosnia, and the hope of merging the region with Croatia proper, just yet. A known hardliner, Pero Markovic, was appointed the prime minister of Herzeg-Bosnia, and its defence minister was named as Vladimir Soljic - who, since he was defence minister in the Muslim-Croat federation, could never have accepted the new job.

Bosnian Muslim politicians were outraged that Mr Soljic should be so disloyal to the Muslim-Croat alliance. International authorities also expressed frustration.

"The number of hardliners in the so-called government [of Herzeg-Bosnia] is disquieting," said Colum Murphy, the spokesman of Carl Bildt, the international community's High Representative for Bosnia. "It is an abhorrent new manifestation of their contempt for the Dayton agreement."

The recent actions of the Bosnian Croats, and the pro-Karadzic forces in Serb-controlled Bosnia, make it abundantly clear that both sides are still trying to find a way of arranging a three-way national partition of Bosnia. The Serb aim remains the unification of Republika Srpska with Serbia, just as the Croat aim remains the unification of Herzeg-Bosnia with Croatia.

Both appear to be calculating that the West's interest in Bosnia will not last as long as their own determination to realise their national dreams.



Vanishing act: Rawalpindi's main market at a standstill in response to a call for a national strike by opposition parties in protest at official corruption and heavy taxes imposed in a budget by Benazir Bhutto's government. In Islamabad three people died and 60 were hurt in clashes with police. Photograph: AP/B.K. Bangash

## Zyuganov proposes coalition government

PHIL REEVES  
Moscow

Just over a week before his fate will be decided, Communist Party leader Gennady Zyuganov yesterday turned another page in his otherwise unusually low-key election campaign play-book by increasing the stakes attached to his offer to form a Russian coalition government of "national trust".

Mr Zyuganov, who is trailing Mr Yeltsin in the polls, outlined a scheme to form a government in which no fewer than a third of the posts would be occupied by the existing administration - the same regime that he was hotly denouncing as impostors only weeks ago.

On the surface, his move is yet another attempt to widen his vote, amid growing evidence that he cannot recruit enough support from the 107 million potential electorate to win next week's run-off unless the turnout drops sharply - an outcome not entirely impossible. On 16 June, he won 32 per cent of the vote, about 3 per cent less

than the President. He is trying to undermine the wave of anti-Communism whipped up by his opponents (state-controlled Russian TV has been bombarding viewers with movies about the gulag) by distancing himself from his Communist-nationalist roots, and recasting himself in a different mould.

His new role is that of a compromising peace-maker in a land riven by conflict and instability - a fact underlined by a Kremlin power struggle last week which led to the sacking of four leading hawks, including the Defence Minister, Pavel Grachev.

Announcing his latest plan in Moscow yesterday, Mr Zyuganov said he was trying to avert an "all-embracing collapse" of Russia by finding common ground across the political spectrum. He proposed setting up a Council of National Accord, representing "all influential political forces, public and non-government structures", which would appoint the government of "national trust". A third of the posts would go

to his "national-patriotic" bloc; a third to other parliamentary factions, and a third to the current government.

Last night his aides produced a list of those whom he would like to take part, which included some improbable names: the liberal economist, Grigory Yavlinsky (whose party agreed at the weekend to do all it can to keep the Communists out); Yuri Luzhkov, the newly re-elected mayor of Moscow; and a staunch Yeltsin supporter, and neo-nationalist, Vladimir Zhirinovskiy, who has also come out against Mr Zyuganov's bloc.

Although Mr Zyuganov's proposals are likely to fall on stony ground in the Kremlin, he does have more leverage than at first appears. The Communist Party dominates the State Duma (lower house of parliament), which has the right of veto over the appointment of the next government's prime minister.

Although the hugely powerful Mr Yeltsin can ultimately ignore parliament, he is unlikely to want a repetition of the



Zyuganov: Trying to avert 'all-embracing collapse'

stand-off which ended with the bombardment of the White House in 1993. Mr Zyuganov's manoeuvrings are rumoured to coincide with even more elaborate attempts at behind-the-scenes negotiating over the post.

This may help explain why Mr Zyuganov appears to have reined back his campaign, preferring to stay in the capital.

But this is also partly because Mr Zyuganov and his Communist-nationalist bloc wants a low turn-out, knowing he cannot win many more votes than the 24 million he attracted in the first round. It makes more sense to lower the volume of political debate before the run-off, knowing that most of the Communist supporters will always go to the polling booths, but that anti-Communists may not.

## RAF to give Paris Bastille Day display

MARY DEJEVSKY  
Paris

In a remarkable demonstration that the entente cordiale flourishes at state level despite popular tensions over the beef crisis, Royal Air Force planes will participate in the Bastille Day flypast over Paris this year, the first time either British or foreign planes have taken part. Eight air force planes - a Viscount, three Harriers and four Tornados - will mount a joint display with an equal number of French planes - a KC-135 transport plane and seven Mirages.

Bastille Day, celebrated on 14 July, is France's highest public holiday and traditionally an exclusively national occasion. The French Revolution inaugurated a quarter of a century during which Britain and France were at war for most of the time. The only other time non-French forces have been involved in the military parade was in 1994, when a contingent from the mainly French-German Euro-corp, a joint military force, took part in the march-past.

British diplomatic sources in Paris said the joint flypast is intended to demonstrate the

strength of co-operation between the air forces of the two countries. The British Government is strongly against belonging to multinational units on the Eurocorps model, but in favour of closer co-operation between separate national forces like the Allied Rapid Reaction Corps now working in Bosnia. A joint French-British air planning group was inaugurated during Jacques Chirac's first visit to Britain as President on 30 October last year. It consists of only a small planning cell based at High Wycombe. Britain and France are also co-operating in the naval sphere, following France's move closer to the Nato military structure.

The air display presents the spectacular sight of formation flying low over the Arc de Triomphe and down the Champs Elysees. For any foreign troops to take part is a signal honour. But the French will also have something to savour. The appearance of British planes in the military parade was in 1994, when a contingent from the mainly French-German Euro-corp, a joint military force, took part in the march-past.

British diplomatic sources in Paris said the joint flypast is intended to demonstrate the

## Hungary divided over martyr's cause

ADRIAN BRIDGE  
Budapest

In an act seen by many as smacking of little more than hypocrisy and opportunism, Hungary's ruling Socialist party is today set to pass a law elevating Imre Nagy, the leader of the abortive 1956 uprising, to the level of a martyr.

According to those behind the law, the intention is simply to complete the rehabilitation of Nagy, which began with his reburial in 1989, and to accord him the status of all the other most revered figures of Hungarian history. Instead of attracting universal support, however, the law has been condemned by political opponents. For some, despite his undoubtedly radical and reformist platform, Nagy was ultimately too much of a communist to be worthy of such an honour.

For most the main problem lies in the fact it was the communist predecessors of the Socialists - in the form of Janos Kadar and the hardliners who took over from Nagy - who helped in the crushing of the revolution and the arrest and execution of Nagy.

"This law does not have the pride and honour it should and is little more than a political move," said Laszlo Rajk, a member of the Free Democrats, who despite being in coalition with the Socialists are planning to vote against the bill. "If someone was killed, there must have been a murderer too."

Nagy seemed to have a premonition of what was to come at the end of the show trial in which he was sentenced to death for refusing to recant his actions in 1956. "I wonder if the people who sentence me in death now will be the ones who rehabilitate me later," he is reported to have said.

The Socialists are on a sticky wicket. While some of their predecessors joined forces with Nagy in 1956, others did not. Embarrassingly, the Prime Minister, Gyula Horn, was a member of a workers' militia unit that joined forces with Soviet tanks to suppress the revolution.

Like former communists throughout central and eastern Europe, the Hungarian Socialists say they have reformed and

are now Western-style social democrats. Indeed, in a nice twist, they say that the policies they are pursuing now are precisely those that Nagy was trying to introduce in 1956.

"There was a reformist wing in the party in 1956 and, as such, we too are the legitimate descendants of the revolution," said Ivan Vitanyi, one of the Socialist proposers of the bill. "In our principles and practice today, we are continuing the work of Nagy."

With 54 per cent of the seats in parliament, the Socialist party should have no trouble forcing the law through. But there are many, including the Hungarian President Arpad Goncz, who have been saddened by the rancour of the debate. "I am to-

tally disappointed and bitter," said President Goncz in a television commentary earlier this month marking the 100th anniversary of Nagy's birth. "Sometimes I am not even sure there was a 1956."

Others, however, believe that, for all the fuss, the legacy of Nagy will not be tainted. "Nagy achieved the unique feat of uniting the whole nation on two occasions," said János Rainer, a historian at the Institute for the History of the 1956 Revolution. "The first was in the 1956 itself when, for all his Marxist past, he embodied the nation's demands for independence and freedom; the second was in 1989 when his reburial came to symbolise the democratic takeover. The fact

that his figure is now being used to highlight political divisions is strange and awful, but his position in history is secured."

If parliament does make Nagy an official martyr, he will find himself keeping company with some strange bedfellows. In addition to Lajos Kossuth and Istvan Szechenyi, Hungary's two 19th century heroes, he will be rubbing shoulders with former Austro-Hungarian Emperor Franz Josef I and Josef Stalin, the last person to be thus honoured, in 1953.



Hero to some: Imre Nagy, the communist who led Hungary's 1956 uprising. Photograph: Camera Press



# Netanyahu faces US inquisition

ERIC SILVER  
Jerusalem

Israeli leader to be grilled over Hebron and the West Bank settlements

Having weathered the squalls of the weekend Arab summit, Israel's new right-wing Prime Minister, Benjamin Netanyahu, now faces the more searching test of a first post-election visit by the United States Secretary of State, Warren Christopher. American diplomats complain that Mr Netanyahu has not given the Clinton administration clear answers on the substance of his peace diplomacy. "Peace is the most heartfelt desire of every citizen in Israel," the Prime Minister pledged on Sunday, "and it is the strategic choice of Israel." Mr Christopher wants him to put flesh on the rhetoric. What, he is expected to ask Mr Netanyahu when they meet here today, is he going to do about Hebron, the last West Bank city still under occupation,

which Israel was supposed to evacuate in March? Is he going to provoke the Palestinians by expanding West Bank settlements, as promised in the Likud election campaign and more guardedly in last week's coalition guidelines? And what sort of dialogue does Mr Netanyahu envisage with the Palestinian leader, Yasser Arafat? An interview published yesterday in *Newsweek* suggests that the Prime Minister has not reconciled himself to embracing an old enemy some of the new Israeli ministers still dismiss as a "terrorist" and a "war criminal". Mr Netanyahu told the American news magazine he would meet Mr Arafat "if we come to the conclusion that a meeting with him is important and essential for the security of Israel". The official reaction to Sun-

day's Arab summit communiqué, which called for withdrawal from all occupied territories and the establishment of a Palestinian state with Jerusalem as its capital, was predictably combative - attack as the best form of defence. "The peace process cannot be made hostage to any prior conditions," Mr Netanyahu retorted. "Peace talks have to be based on security for Israel and for all the peoples in the region. Preconditions that hinder security for Israel are incompatible with peace negotiations. For the quest for peace to continue, for it to achieve success and move forward, such preconditions must be removed." The Foreign Minister, David Levy, denounced the Arab rulers for dictating terms that would be better left to the ne-

gotiating table. "We want a more moderate approach as a basis for the continuation of the process, which places rules and obligations on both sides," he said. Israeli Middle East affairs commentators were more sanguine about the Cairo jamboree. "The communiqué was expected from the Israeli point of view," Dr Barry Rubin of the Begin-Sadat Centre for Strategic Studies at Tel Aviv's Bar-Ilan University, told the *Independent*. "It kept an open mind, it didn't foreclose any options. There was no call to freeze normalisation. Most importantly, the Arabs accepted the breakthrough which the peace process has made. Even with its criticisms, this summit established a new framework for Arab

diplomacy. But the next summit will be more important from the point of view of setting policy." Dr Abraham Sela, a Hebrew University expert, added that the communiqué made no new demands on Israel. "The demand to withdraw from the administered territories, including Eastern Jerusalem, is not new," he wrote in the *Jerusalem Post*. "But what was different was the underlying message, appealing to Israel to contribute its share to the peace process." The influential Hebrew daily paper, *Ha'aretz*, highlighted Mr Arafat's summit statement: "The election results in Israel have created a new reality which cannot be ignored. Despite all the slogans and extreme declarations, we are still interested in negotiating with the elected government. We cannot agree

to retreat from what has already been attained and agreed upon, as this would mean a return to the unknown whose results cannot be foreseen by anybody." But the tabloid *Yedioth Aharonot* underlined a passage in the communiqué warning Israel that any deviation from the principle of territory for peace would force the Arabs to re-examine the steps they would take. The paper's veteran Arab affairs writer, Samir Peri, noted a Machiavellian prediction from a Syrian spokesman: "We can allow ourselves to be moderate. Netanyahu will stick to the Likud's platform, will expand the settlements and will not withdraw from the Golan Heights. Then we shall convene for a new Arab summit and take much more interesting decisions." The Israeli left is worried that he may be right. So, it seems, is President Bill Clinton's administration.

## SIGNIFICANT SHORTS

The United States Supreme Court yesterday effectively delayed the sexual harassment case brought against President Bill Clinton by the former Arkansas state employee Paula Jones until well after the November presidential election. Without comment, the country's highest court agreed to consider Mr Clinton's appeal that because of the "unique responsibilities" of his job, private civil suits against a sitting President should not go forward until he leaves office. The court will hear arguments this autumn, and issue a ruling probably in early 1997. Ms Jones alleges that Mr Clinton, then Governor of Arkansas, exposed himself and asked her for sex in a hotel in Little Rock, Arkansas, in May 1991. But the White House is still enmeshed in a host of controversies that will offer the Republicans rich fodder for the campaign, including Congressional hearings on the FBI files affair. The White House insists it requested and received more than 400 confidential FBI background files - some of them on leading Republicans - as a result of a 1993 bureaucratic mistake, centred on an old list of White House pass-holders. The Secret Service, however, says such lists were kept scrupulously up to date - allowing the Republicans to claim the Clinton Administration was seeking dirt on potential opponents, much as did Richard Nixon's White House two decades earlier, in what would become the Watergate scandal. *Rupert Cornwell - Washington*

Germany froze a series of official contacts with China in a row over Peking's human rights record in Tibet, but said it wanted to cool a heated diplomatic row before it boiled over. Construction Minister Klaus Töpfer and Environment Minister Angela Merkel cancelled planned visits to China and the Bonn Defence Ministry said a meeting of senior military officers set for Peking later this year was now off. The moves came just a day after Peking, angered by a German parliamentary resolution last week condemning China's rights record in Tibet, said it was withdrawing an invitation for the Foreign Minister, Klaus Kinkel, to visit next month. *Reuter - Bonn*

Denmark and Norway are to send envoys to Burma to seek a full explanation for the death in prison of their shared consul, Leo Nichols, a friend of pro-democracy leader Aung San Suu Kyi. Foreign Ministry sources in Copenhagen said Denmark's resident ambassador in Thailand would leave for Rangoon "as soon as possible" to study the full circumstances of Nichols' death on Saturday, reportedly of a heart attack. Norway's Singapore chargé d'affaires, Anne Thalmann, sent to Burma on Friday to offer support and protection to Suu Kyi, returned yesterday to Singapore to consult colleagues over Nichols' death but was due to fly straight back to Rangoon. *Reuter - Copenhagen*

The United Nations' chief weapons inspector, Rolf Ekeus, said he believed Iraq was still concealing weapons, components and documents concerning its arms programmes. He said that an agreement was reached in Baghdad on Saturday for full, immediate, unconditional access for UN weapons teams to sites they wished to inspect. But added: "Iraq is still, according to our analysis, concealing some important components and weapons and also concealing important documents explaining their programme." *Reuter - New York*

India is considering granting autonomy to Jammu and Kashmir, Defence Minister Mulayam Singh Yadav said. A resolution may go before parliament next month. Mr Yadav is the first minister of the 23-day-old centre-left United Front government to visit the troubled Himalayan region where more than 20,000 people have died since a separatist rebellion erupted in 1990 in the Kashmir Valley. *Reuter - Srinagar*

Three clergymen belonging to Poland's Orthodox Church have been formally charged with customs fraud after illegally importing four cars to Poland. The three were indicted of fraud after submitting forged documents to avoid paying customs duties. The documents alleged that the cars had been gifts to the Church which, under Polish law, would have exempted them from border payments. The priests had a university professor who masterminded the scheme had cheated the state treasury out of 25,000 zlotys (nearly £5,000) in customs payments and taxes. *Reuter - Warsaw*

Unabomber suspect, Theodore Kaczynski, faced charges in a California courtroom in four bombing attacks, two of them fatal. Tied to 12 other mail bombings over 17 years, he could receive the death penalty if convicted. Mr Kaczynski was flown to the state capital Sacramento under heavy guard from Montana, where he was arrested in April. He is charged with two killings in the Sacramento area. A 1985 blast killed computer store owner Hugh Scrutton, and an explosion in April 1995 took the life of timber lobbyist Gilbert Murray in April 1995. *Tim Cornwell - Los Angeles*

## Brazil puzzled by 'soap' murder

PHIL DAVISON  
Latin America Correspondent

All of Brazil knew him as "PC". He was the hailing, bespectacled multi-millionaire businessman at the heart of a corruption scandal which led to the 1992 impeachment of President Fernando Collor de Mello. So well-known was his face that "PC" masks were among the most popular at the Rio carnival.

Yesterday, Brazilians learnt that PC, Paulo Cesar Farias, had been found shot dead in his beach house in what appeared to be a crime of passion, an appropriate ending to his soap opera life. Next to the body of the 50-year-old businessman, shot through the heart, was that of his 28-year-old girlfriend.

Police believed Farias had been shot by the woman, Suzana Marcolini, before she hanged herself in the house in Maceio in the state of Alagoas. Brazilians were not so sure. They noted Farias' murky past - President Collor de Mello once called him "a megalomaniac and a charlatan" - and the fact that he had been planning a political comeback in a run for a parliamentary seat.

He was last in the country's glossy magazines when his first wife, Elma, committed suicide last year.

As President Collor's campaign treasurer, Farias was renowned for procuring large contributions from fellow businessmen to the elections of Mr Collor and his party colleagues. After Mr Collor's brother, Pedro, revealed that Farias was the hub of an extortion network to line his own and the President's pockets, a congressional investigation found that Farias had regularly flown out of Brazil with suitcases full of cash on board a private Black Jet he called "The Black Bat".

The President was impeached but still lives in luxury and talks of a comeback. Farias fled the country but was spotted in a luxury Bangkok hotel in November 1993 and deported to Brazil.

He was sentenced to seven years' jail, mainly for tax evasion, but served only 19 months, most of it under house arrest.

He had told friends he was planning a political comeback, hoping to run for a parliamentary seat in 1998.



Hat trick: Slippery moment for a Chinese soldier in Peking yesterday during an exercise to refine military posture Photograph: John Reed/Reuters

## A queue for death in the Outback

Darwin - Philip Nitschke is known as Darwin's "Doctor Death". In his office on the outskirts of town, he puts the finishing touches to a computerised machine that will allow his patients to kill themselves when the world's first law allowing voluntary euthanasia comes into force next Monday. Dr Nitschke claims to have 25 terminally ill patients waiting to use his "death machine", including one from Britain. The first, Jan Culhane, a 51-year-old mother from New South Wales, travelled almost 3,000 miles across Australia to Darwin, in the Northern Territory, where she has gone into hiding. Mrs Culhane is suffering from cancer, which began in her breasts and has spread to her lymph glands. In a written note, she described why she made the journey: "I want to die because I've got a terminal illness and because the quality of my life has been reduced. The last emphatic reason is that I will not live in fear."

Northern Territory is to legalise voluntary euthanasia, writes Robert Milliken

There is a sense of the surreal as Dr Nitschke describes his preparations for the groundbreaking law in one of the world's last frontiers. The Northern Territory is a place the size of Europe with just 150,000 people. It was Marshall Perron, the territory's conservative former chief minister who pushed the legislation through last year after witnessing his mother and a fellow MP die painfully. The Act goes beyond similar provisions passed in The Netherlands and Oregon in the United States. To qualify, a terminally ill patient must have been examined by at least two doctors and a psychiatrist, who must confirm that the request to die does not arise from a clinical depression related to the illness. Then there must be a 48-hour "cooling-off period" before death process can begin. The legislation has caused ructions among Australia's doctors.

The Australian Medical Association has called for its repeal, saying that it takes no consideration of the ethical and moral obligations of doctors that life, however impaired, is worth fighting to save.

Chris Wake, the association's Northern Territory president, has launched a court challenge in a coalition with clerics and anti-abortion groups, claiming that the law is unconstitutional. He is unmoved by opinion polls which show that up to 80 per cent of people in many Western countries support legalised voluntary euthanasia. "Why has every other government in the world, faced with such figures, come to a different conclusion to the Northern Territory government?" Dr Wake asks. "Because here, there is a peculiar immediacy about politics. That has bastardised the process."

Faced with condemnation by many of his peers, Dr Nitschke, 48, is something of a loner. He has received international messages of support on the Internet, as well as a letter from a

12-year-old girl in Birmingham describing him as "evil".

Most of those who have contacted Dr Nitschke about using his machine are middle-aged or elderly women with terminal cancer living in rural areas outside the Northern Territory. "They're people who are used to being in control of their lives and not being patronised by the medical system," he says.

Dr Nitschke believes that many of his outraged colleagues are hypocrites, because some doctors already quietly help some terminally ill patients to end their suffering, by withholding treatment or increasing doses of pain-killing drugs. Had he ever helped someone to die voluntarily? "I have to be circumspect because the Northern Territory is a predatory place. But the short answer is yes."

If the legal challenge blocks the new law, Dr Nitschke says: "I'll put us back to a system of people trying to get their own drugs and doing bad jobs of trying to kill themselves. Back to the Dark Ages."

## Eritreans unite in cause of nation-building

DAVID ORR  
Asmara

After nearly 20 years in London, Gebre Tesfayohannes returned to his native Eritrea two years ago. An experienced accountant, he came back to participate in the reconstruction of his country which has just celebrated the fifth anniversary of its victorious struggle for independence from Ethiopia. The 30-year war - the longest in modern African history - left the country devastated.

"I was asked to help out by a friend in the department of economic affairs," said Mr Tesfayohannes, who has an office at the headquarters of the ruling People's Front for Democracy and Justice. "I was a fundraiser for the struggle while I was in London. Even though it meant leaving my family behind, I felt I had a sense of duty to come back for a few years. People like me can be of great

assistance because we're starting from scratch."

His commitment is typical of the selflessness which characterises so many Eritreans. He is working without pay to help realise a vision that more than 100,000 of his fellow countrymen have already paid for with their lives. Countless thousands of fighters were disabled and nearly half a million people fled during the war, most of them into neighbouring Sudan. The impact of such losses on Eritrea, a country the size of England with only 3 million people, is not hard to imagine.

"The fighters have a lot of dedication but what they really need is expertise," said Mr Tesfayohannes who is due to complete his voluntary service and return to London next year. "So much has to be done. People need training to run a modern economy. At the moment all the ministries are functioning on a skeleton staff."

Most government employees perform two or three jobs. Everywhere you go, people are busy building, repairing, repainting. Dr Bereket Habte Selassie, chairman of the commission drafting a new constitution said there is "an almost demonic determination to get things done". Eritrea, one of the poorest countries in the world with an annual per capita income of only £100, is being seen as a model for the regeneration of a whole continent. So many African countries are struggling to recover from ruinous conflicts yet few exhibit the dynamism and drive which characterise Eritrea.

"We've all seen so much waste and loss in Africa," said Glenn Anders of Ussid, the development agency of the United States government which has made Eritrea its biggest per capita aid recipient on the continent. "This country could be one of the success stories. The

national sense of purpose, the discipline of its people, the hard work which is evident in the countryside give us cause for hope. The government has also been financially very responsible in the use of its resources."

The rock-filled dam being built at Hayelu, a highland farming community not far from the capital, is an example of the infrastructural investment favoured by the government. Rather than using expensive or imported materials, the agriculture ministry is relying on local stone and labour to complete the task. If the workers can get it finished before the rains come, it will help irrigate a large area for the growing of crops and vegetables.

In the end, there is something disconcerting, even faintly disturbing about the self-reliance with which the Eritreans approach every task. The government has already turned down £30m funding from the Inter-

national Monetary Fund because of reluctance to accept certain policy reforms. It has likewise rejected 100,000 tonnes of wheat from the European Union because of the pricing conditions attached to the offer.

These are people who want to make their own mistakes and who will not be dictated to by outsiders. Having won a war against insurmountable odds, they feel there is little that cannot be achieved without initiative and tenacity. When an American athletics coach recently advised the organisers of a track event to provide water for the runners, he was met with a stern rebuff. There would be no refreshments, that was not how it was done. A number of the athletes passed out in the heat and had to be hospitalised. But no one admitted that a mistake had been made.

For the moment, Eritrea is united by a sense of common purpose. Five years after

victory and two years after a referendum which endorsed independence, hundreds of disabled fighters are still living in Asmara's Denden camp. They receive less than £1 per week pocket money. Yet no one complains and no one suggests that their sacrifices might not have been worth it.

It remains to be seen whether this national consensus can survive the social and economic difficulties generated by reconstruction. The shops along Asmara's palm-lined Independence Avenue are full of consumer goods and there is less evident poverty than in other African cities. But most of the population are poverty-stricken subsistence farmers. Plans to develop tourism, marine resources and mining are as yet far from realisation. If rewards are not forthcoming by next year's elections, the ruling party might find that goodwill is not enough when people go hungry.

## NOTICE OF VARIATION OF INTEREST RATES

With effect from 2 September 1996  
Mortgage Rate will decrease to  
6.99% per annum  
for existing borrowers.

The 100% Mortgage Rate  
will also decrease to 7.49%  
per annum, along with the Royal  
Premier Mortgage Rate to 6.24%,  
with effect from this date.

Existing arrangements  
apply for Centralised Banking  
Services customers.

  
The Royal Bank of Scotland  
Registered Office: 36 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh EH2 2YB.  
Registered in Scotland No. 90312.







Seven Germans have won the Nobel Prize for Literature

# Labour tinkers at the margins of welfare

When Christopher Smith the benefit man, was told to think the unthinkable, everyone started to salivate. Something shocking, we wondered, something short and sharp to drive the unemployed back into work and save us all some cash?

Sadly not. At least not in the new policy paper published yesterday, as the first stage on Labour's road to its welfare manifesto. All the Shadow Social Security Minister could offer us yesterday on "welfare to work" were a few reforms to the Benefit Agency, one-stop-shops for benefits and job advice, user-friendly forms to fill in, and greater individual flexibility in the allocation of benefits. Yawn. Such proposals are unthinkable only in their tedium. Mrs Thatcher reformed bureaucracies before breakfast, lunch and dinner.

However, the issues Mr Smith is supposed to be grappling with are immensely important. The "welfare to work" idea is central to new Labour's pitch to the voters. It's a classic case of old Labour values applied to the modern world. The party remains, so we are told, as concerned as ever about the plight of the poor and the underdog, but it no longer sees the solution as greater redistribution through the tax and benefit system. Instead Labour's remedy for the 1990s is to provide the poor and the unemployed with the job and training opportunities to prosper on their own.

"Hand-ups not hand-outs," and "spring-boards not safety nets" — such is the alliterative rhetoric that peppers Labour politicians' speeches. It's a familiar refrain. The US Democrats have been chanting it for years, while the Social Justice Commission framed an entire agenda of policy proposals around the theme two years ago.

There is something substantial behind the rhetoric. Providing short-term palliatives for a problem is a waste, when you can start to tackle the underlying causes instead. And the unemployment problem in Britain has a plethora of tangible underlying causes itching to be dealt with.

Defeatists tend to shrug their shoulders and assume unemployment is just a question of too many people chasing too few jobs. Not so. Some people don't get jobs whatever they do, and however fast the economy booms. The long-term unemployed, the young, the unskilled, single women with children, and those whose partners are out of work too, all have particular trouble getting new jobs. Of course there are no cheap and easy answers, but there are certain things the state can do to help.

So the climate is right. The rhetoric is right. But has Labour got the practical policies? Yesterday's announcements sounded badly like tinkering at the margins, rather than radical overhaul.

Many of Mr Smith's proposals are welcome. Tailoring the approach of the unemployment service to the circum-



stances of each individual is a worthwhile idea, and far more likely to help them swiftly to a job or retraining course that suits them. Moreover, as customer charters have revamped other parts of the public services to respect the consumer, it is about time someone did the same for the sections of the state which deal with the poor.

Yes, it will mean a big shift in the culture of the employment service. Yes, it will require better trained, better motivated and more professional staff. But it can be done, as Australia and California have demonstrated. None of this is especially inspiring, but fortunately

yesterday's proposals are not the sum total of Labour's welfare to work plans.

For the young and the long-term unemployed Labour has been prepared to put a substantial amount of cash behind the most ambitious plans yet seen for these groups. Eighteen months ago, the party promised a £75 a week wage subsidy for everyone unemployed over two years. Last year they announced that every under-25 out of work for more than six months would get a choice between a subsidised private sector job, an FE course, voluntary or environmental work — with the proviso that benefits would be

cut if all those choices were rejected. Labour is, therefore, putting money in the same place as mouth for young people and long-term unemployed. But families who are caught in benefit traps are getting no such generosity.

In the long term, getting people off welfare and into work always comes back to the same problems: making people employable and matching them to jobs that pay enough for them, and their families, to live on. Often that will involve providing people with exactly the kinds of support, training and work experience that Labour has proposed. However, if the combination of technology and global competition mean wages at the bottom end of the labour market are just too low, the long-term answer may lie in subsidising wages rather than subsidising unemployment.

The government has already embraced in-work benefits such as Family Credit; they encourage people to take low-wage jobs and at least get a foothold back in the labour market. But expanding them is an expensive proposition, especially when companies can simply cut the wages they pay knowing that the state will make up the difference. Without some kind of floor on wages, in-work benefits are just a blank cheque from the taxpayer to unscrupulous employers. Yet a minimum wage set too high would indeed destroy the very jobs that many of the unemployed need as their first step back into employment. No one

should envy the Labour government minister stuck with the unenviable task of getting the level right. Better to start low rather than make mistakes.

So there it is. The policy that helps people into work and saves taxpayers' money in the long term could be the very one that the Conservatives claim will cost jobs: a minimum wage. It's almost shocking and unthinkable after all.

## Telling portrait of the PM

Media-friendly relatives are the bane of the modern politician's life, but the Prime Minister emerges rather well out of an interview with his formerly reclusive sister Pat. Like many other driven men, he turns out to have been bullied at school. His woodenness, she says, began as a form of self-protection when he started out in the Tory party. But more important is the character-assessment from Major's elder sister: she thinks he is determined to the point of stubbornness, rather vain and has a theatrical streak. After his political dramas of 1994 and 1995, this seems a rather accurate thumbnail sketch. As Major's Tory enemies pile on the pressure and wait for him to crack, Pat's interview is a text they should study. It is, from their point of view, a little alarming.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Morale sags in struggling health service

Sir: You write: "Professionally, organisationally and morally, the health service is in remarkably fine fettle." (leading article, 21 June). This is in contrast to the letter I received the same day from the President of the Royal College of Physicians. One sentence from this reads: "I thought you should be aware of the frustration and despondency which are beginning to reduce the sense of commitment which physicians have seen as the quality and standard of their care as being compromised."

I have just returned home from a round of emergency admissions to the medical wards under my care in a large teaching hospital in the North-west. Despite it being mid-summer every medical (as compared with surgical) bed in the hospital was full, with most of the weekend still to run. Patients were in extra beds put up in rooms which lacked necessary safety equipment. Some wards were running with a shortage of nursing staff.

It is easy to predict the situation as winter approaches. As happened last winter, more and more surgical beds will be occupied by medical patients until "cold" surgery virtually ceases. Physicians, already working at capacity, will be further stretched as they cover the extra patients on surgical wards. Corners will be cut and consultation with patients rushed through.

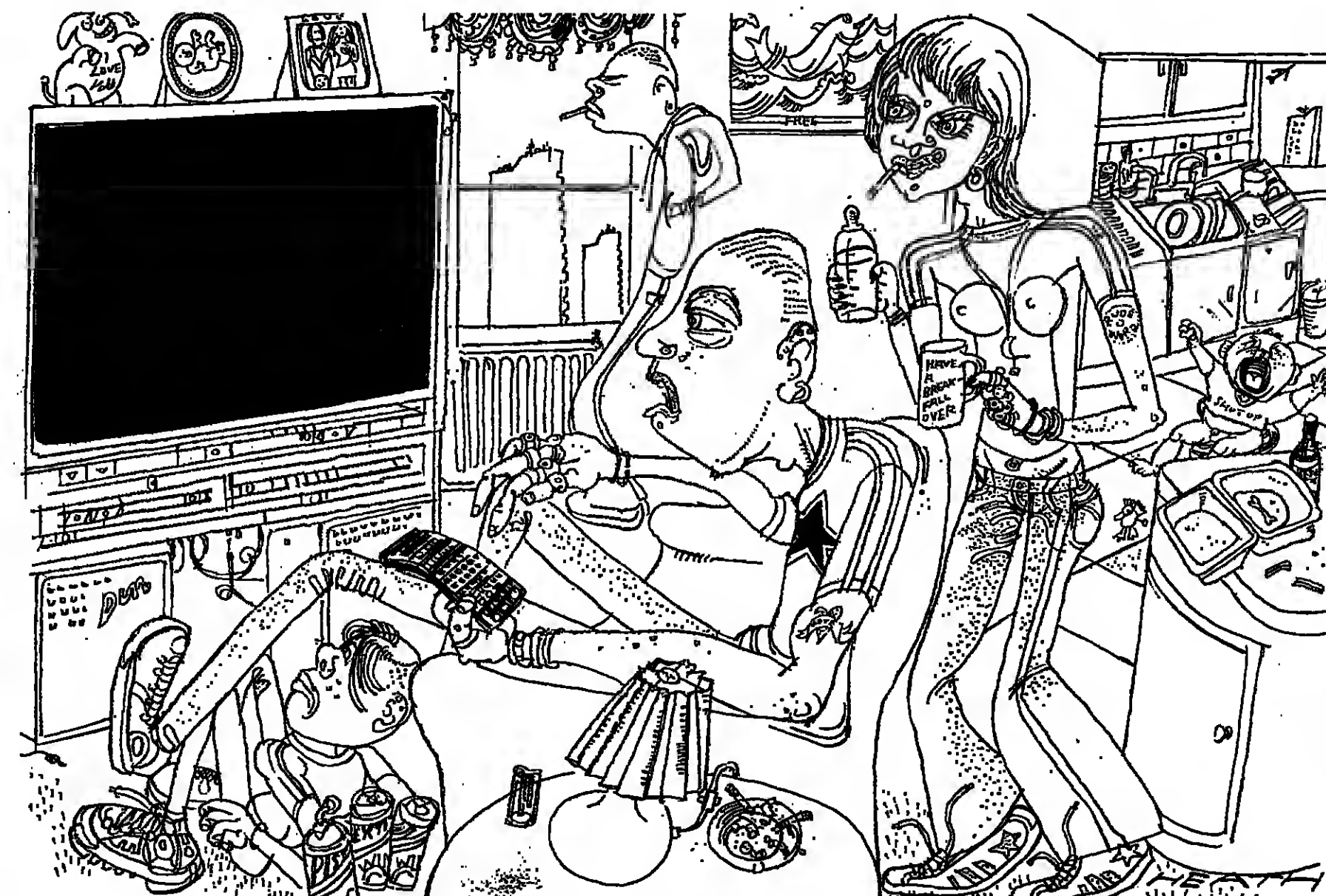
Health-service reorganisation has, at best, been an irrelevance and, at worst, a compounding influence to the current crisis, as it was basically aimed at reducing surgical waiting lists and took little account of the greater complexity of medical diseases. The new generation of business-style managers are out of their depth when helping medical staff cope with the steady increase in work load resulting mainly from the medical emergencies we are experiencing.

Only an immediate increase of medical beds and staffing of about 10 per cent is likely to improve both patient care and the "professional, organisational and moral" aspects of the health service of which you are such a fervent admirer. Dr P D O DEVANT FRCP Consultant Physician Cady, Mersey-side

Sir: Health-service rationing and accountability are here to stay (report, 21 June), but as a GP I am only too well aware that the same problem in different patients can produce dramatically different effects on their lives. I would like to plead for some discretionary powers of choice in allocation of resources. For instance, two patients may have similar problems with varicose veins; one may be very little troubled but the other may be constantly aware of the problem and feel that life is blighted. These two patients need a different approach. Dr ANDY ROSE London SW13

### Expensive MPs

Sir: I am worried that increasing the minimum wage for MPs by 30 per cent (leading article, 18 June) will result in fewer of them being employed. There is also a serious danger of our Parliament being undercut by political assemblies from the Far East, where costs are much lower. WILLIAM BARRETT London NW70



### Old hatreds, new woes in Ireland

Sir: The founding of the Northern Irish state was indeed a peace plan, not a stitch-up (letter, 21 June), as two well-armed, large forces (the nationalist Irish Volunteer Force and the Unionist Ulster Volunteer Force) were squaring up to each other. The World War I came along and the hulk of both militia went off to be slaughtered on the Somme, but they regrouped and skirmishing broke out on several occasions. The partition of Ireland was a response to the problem that the population was divided on religious grounds between two factions who could not, and would not, live together. Much the same situation led to the creation of Pakistan and India.

To suggest that the "tacit support" in Northern Ireland for the IRA stems from a political set-up 70-odd years ago is to ignore the base sectarianism which has been the root of conflict in Ireland (and particularly in Ulster) since time immemorial. Most people support their local paramilitaries, whether loyalist or nationalist, because they provide a gratifying means of inflicting harm on people whom you have been brought up to hate because of "what they did to us back in..." (insert date).

This is the stumbling block in the process of trying to involve paramilitaries in democratic politics. The republican and loyalist movements are, in all senses, fascist organisations, based on racist, nationalist (British or Irish) and sectarian beliefs and opposed to democracy and the democratic process. The graffiti that can be seen on walls all over Belfast, making fun

of victims of the Greysteel or Loughlin Island massacres or the Shankill and Warrington bombings are not painted political outcries, just naked, vicious hatred. TIM HODKINSON Lisburn, Co Antrim

Sir: Why does the IRA refuse to give up the bomb and the gun? A hypothesis suggests itself if we start from the question "What have they got to lose by giving democracy and peace a chance?"

The IRA leaders have devoted their entire lives to their war. They have climbed up through the ranks of their army to become important people with the power of life and death over their fellow men. If peace were to succeed, they would certainly lose their army, their positions, their livelihood and their power. Worse, it will have been proved that the way of violence had not succeeded. Their whole lives will have become meaningless and their future prospects bleak.

If the IRA's men are simply trapped by their need for power, which can only be justified by their continued use of it, we can still expect more of the same. MICHAEL PIVELLO E-mail: Pivello@aol.com

Sir: IRA violence saves weak governments from a lack of political will or understanding of the mechanics of the situation. When there was a ceasefire for 18 months, the Government did not know what to do with it.

First, there should be a preliminary referendum on whether the British people want

Northern Ireland to remain in the UK on the present terms. The result would give the Government a firm political base on which to act and also shatter Unionists' delusion that, apart from Tory ultras, the rest of the UK wants very much to do with them at all.

The prerequisite of formal parliamentary democracy, namely an inclusive, stable, civil community, does not exist there. Remember, whenever you hear Unionist spokesmen talk of "the people of Ulster", to translate this as "the Orange 60 per cent of Northern Ireland residents who constitute our followers". The need is to devise novel forms which address the realities of this situation, including joint Anglo-Irish sovereignty. M A MARTIN London SW19

### Taxing the childless

Sir: Your correspondent Anne Copley (Letters, 19 June) offers her respect for Fran Abrams' decision not to have children and then makes the startling statement "but she is missing out". How can she possibly know?

It is true that those of us who have made a positive decision not to have children are missing out on one aspect of life but, equally, those who have children are missing out elsewhere.

Your correspondent Chris Mowbray (Letters, 19 June) states that his children must support the old age of those who have not had

children. While there is truth in this, he has forgotten that, through our taxes, we pay for his children's education. SIMON ALLEN Little Gaddesden, Hertfordshire

### Hail Goldsmith but vote Labour

Sir: I am writing to correct the misleading impression given by John Renton to his "Goldsmith finds an unlikely ally in rebel Shore" (20 June). I am not "an ally" of Sir James Goldsmith, nor do I support his new Referendum Party. I have been a member of the Labour Party for over 40 years and have served in past Labour governments — I shall vote Labour at the next election and to imply that I might do otherwise is absurd.

However, I do think that Sir James has done a service to British politics by highlighting what is undoubtedly one of — if not the most — important issues in British politics today. It would be a constitutional outrage if any British government was in a hurry to pound sterling in a European single currency or to take any other significant federalist measure without the prior consent of the British people in a referendum. Sir James's intervention has already helped to bring about an important shift in Conservative party policy. They are now committed to a referendum. Labour is, unfortunately, still equivocal on this issue; it has accepted that a single currency is of such importance that popular

"consent" would first be necessary — either through a general election or through a referendum. The issue would, of course, be buried in a general election and that is why I am campaigning for a clear commitment to a referendum. Rt Hon PETER SHORE MP (Bethnal Green and Stepney, Lab) House of Commons

### Selective amnesia

Sir: What those of us who oppose reintroduction of selection must continue to say to John Major, however futile we may feel it to be, is that it won't solve the very real problems which the nation faces. When we had grammar schools, not only did most children not go to them, but many others left them with very little to show for their supposed advantages. No one ever bothered to ask how many students left grammar school at 15, or left at 16 with very poor O-level results. Comprehensive schools have at the very least presided over an increased staying-on rate, and year-on-year improvements at GCSE, Advanced and degree level.

Britain is not as successful as many of its competitors in educating its citizens; Japanese children, for instance, are reckoned to be up to two years ahead of our own. What the Prime Minister doesn't say, or perhaps doesn't know, is that Japanese schools are comprehensive, and the children are taught largely in classes for mixed-ability groups. CHRIS DUNNE Headteacher Langdon Park School London E14

### When German threat loomed

Sir: I agree with Kevin Brownlow (letter, 22 June) that Britain was concerned about German expansionism before 1914, but we should not confuse this with popular hatred of Germans.

In any case, concern about German ambition did not go so far back as the Franco-Prussian War. Lord Salisbury held the view that "France is, and always will remain, Britain's greatest danger" throughout his three premierships, which ended in 1901, and the director of Military Intelligence was of the view in 1897 that Britain was "most likely to go to war with France and Russia."

What caused a change in British perception of Germany from continental cousin-nation and traditional ally against France to potential threat was not the Prussian humiliation of France in 1871, but rather the desire of Kaiser Wilhelm II to build a German navy to rival the Royal Navy. However, this ambition did not become a matter of popular concern in Britain until the Navy Scare of 1909.

Before Le Queux's 1906 book there was Erskine Childers' *Riddle of the Sands* in 1903. In this first book warning of a German naval danger is a hero, Daines, full of admiration for Germany. "They've licked the French and the Austrians and are the greatest military power in Europe. What I'm concerned with is their sea power... it's going strong and that emperor of theirs is running it for all it's worth. He's a splendid chap, and anyone can see he's right."

Concern about Germany only turned into hatred with World War I. JIM MANGLES Norfolk

Sir: By 1906, William Le Queux may have been writing about an imagined German invasion in 1910 (letter by Kevin Brownlow, 22 June), but only 10 years earlier he had written *The Great War of 1897*. In this, Britain is rescued by her brave German and Austrian allies after being attacked by Russia and France. The book is a splendid period piece; illustrations show Cossacks attacking the town hall, Birmingham, and other equally alarming possibilities.

Most would accept that serious anti-German feeling in Britain goes back only to the sudden expansion of the German navy in 1896-1899 — certainly not to the Prussian defeat of France in 1871. STEPHEN BARCROFT Dublin

### Football madness

Sir: Which bright spark decided to hold Euro 96 in the middle of our children's examinations?

It will be interesting to see whether the pass rates continue their upward trend this year, particularly among male candidates. KATHLEEN WOOTTON Heathfield, East Sussex

Sir: *L'Equipe*, the French sports paper, billed Saturday's England v Spain match as the country of the mad cow against the country of the matador. Perhaps John Major should be told that we can win a bovine argument with Europe after all. IAIN MARTIN Chambray, France



# Made in Germany

From soccer to beef, a tide of anti-German sentiment is sweeping the country.

David Walker reminds us of our shared heritage and how much we owe to Teutonic creativity

We are cousins. Amateur singers in both countries, choral singing our common tradition, bellow out the same Hallelujah Chorus from the same oratorio written by an Anglo-German, Friedrich (Frederick) Handel.

And for an encore they sing the ultra-patriotic "I vow to thee my country" with music by Gustav Holst, child of the late 19th-century German musical tradition to which that most English of composers, Edward Elgar, squarely belongs.

It isn't a question of not mentioning the war. It's a matter of not forgetting the depth and penetration of our two peoples, their thinking and their creativity over the centuries. Give or take a conflict or two - in most of which we have been on the same side.

We share a parent language. We too have strong verbs. They have borrowed massively from English, true, but we still rely on them for *Weltschmerz* and *Zeitgeist*. We call the days of the week by the same gods, except Wednesday. The Kaiser called on the same God to punish England, which gave the First if not the Second World War aspects of a civil strife.

Our royal family are Battenbergs and they would not have the throne if Brunswickers had not repulsed the Stuart insurgents at Culloden. And what would a Battenberg cake taste like without marzipan originated in Lübeck, served for preference on Dresden china.

Great slices of our intellectual and cultural life are shared from Luther to Kant to von Karajan. No Germans, no Wigmore Hall. No German (in the shape of the chemist Albert Niemann, who first synthesised cocaine), no Irvine Welsh.

The Franco-Prussian war marked a break, a century of political and diplomatic tension and rivalry, streaked with cultural suspicion. Despite the falling out between the states at the turn of the 20th century, exchanges continued. No Gottlieb Daimler, no William Nuffield. No Max Weber, no sociology. And the other way round: no Ernest Bevin, no *Mitbestimmung* - the great post-war understanding between German unions and the bosses which still, just about, lasts.

The Germans often represent our better selves. Their seriousness, their precision engineering - *Vorsprung durch Technik* - and their scholarship take what we also do and concentrate it, apply rigour. Without German influences British 20th-century archaeology and theology are inconceivable, let alone physics and chemistry. And vice versa. Across the sciences and technologies Germany has learnt from Britain. Since they were first awarded in 1901, British and German physicists and chemists have won virtually the same numbers of Nobel prizes.

The movement of ideas and people between the two countries has latterly been mediated through the United States. The history of ideas is marked by the greatest of disjunctions - the expulsion of so many leaders of German science and letters because they were Jewish. The lines become difficult to trace: were Herbert Marcuse or Hannah Arendt American or German?

But the pattern of mutual Anglo-German influence remains. Here is a map (Germans have always been great cartographers, the British geographers).

## RELIGION

Our Protestant religion was given to us by Martin Luther. The beginnings of the decline of Christianity in Britain can be traced directly to David Strauss, whose *Life of Christ* was deeply subversive of belief in early Victorian England. Latterly, English theologians have acknowledged their debts to such as Karl Barth and Rudolf Bultmann.

## NATURISM

Brighton beach would be breast-free had not the Germans pioneered innocent exposure of private parts to the sunshine. Ditto environmentalism. Tree-hugging is a German invention.

## DOGS AND SPORTS

The Germans gave us dachshunds (and rotweillers; and false teeth). And mountain-climbing as sport. And hawking (introduced to western Europe by Emperor Frederick II). And, thanks to Johan Denner, the clarinet.



## ART AND CULTURE

High culture is shot through with German influences. The Pre-Raphaelites were influenced by German Romanticism in the works of Winckelmann and Caspar David Friedrich. Modernism has significant German components, notably George Grosz and the Expressionists grouped as *Die Brücke*. Modern British architecture is inconceivable without the Bauhaus; painting

without the German expressionists; theatre without Brecht. Where would media studies in modern British universities be without Siegfried Krakauer, who made film the subject of theoretical deliberation before (the great parenthesis) he was forced to emigrate. Low culture borrowings from the Germans have lately been few, it must be admitted. Kraftwerk weren't long in the charts.

## TECHNOLOGY

The very idea of technology - the systematic study of technical procedure - was invented by a 19th-century German, Johann Beckmann. In mining, chemicals, pharmaceuticals to rockets, Germans have innovated and exported. No Gutenberg printing press, no books and no 90 point anti-German headlines in English newspapers. No Werner von Braun, no Sky satellite.

## MUSIC

Much of the canon of Western music is German, from

Burtehud to the Bach family - a ready symbol of that magnificent outpouring of courtly music in the 18th-century when so much else in Germany was stagnant. The classical idiom is given its origin, continuation and limits by Beethoven. Richard Strauss and Hans Werner Henze. And where would opera find itself without Richard Wagner? The technology and forms of music are Germanic: from individual instruments including the accordion to the shape and tone of the symphony orchestra.

## PHILOSOPHY AND EDUCATION

Germans invented the idea of Enlightenment - *Aufklärung*. Immanuel Kant is, to this day, the godfather of pro- and anti-Enlightenment philosophy. Where would the English Euro-sceptics be without their borrowings from JG Herder. Friedrich Nietzsche, a German philosopher more cited

than read, has been influential in at least one respect: like Wagner he has supplied generation after generation of students with the model, romantic thinker whose thought is so extreme he goes mad thinking it.

## WAR

The Prussian theorist von Clausewitz is still taught at Sandhurst, so are the battle plans of von Schleffen. He partook of a long German tradition beginning in the 16th century with Konrad Kyeser's treatise on war *Bellifortis*.

## SEX

Without Karl Ernst von Baer we would have taken much longer to understand the development of the human egg. Without Sigmund Freud - his thought world entirely German - we might not be any less in the dark about sex but conversational lapses would be a lot less fun.

## TRANSPORT

Germany gave us prototypical

motorways in Hitler's *Autobahn*. Without VW Beetles, what would Sixties hippies have done?

## POLITICS

Konrad Adenauer and his circle invented the "social market economy". This was taken up variously by Keith Joseph then David Owen and now languishes. Lady Thatcher was as we all know an avowed opponent of German "domination". She still bent her knee before the Freiburg professor Friedrich von Hayek, whose theorising about the economy and the law is teutonic to a T.

## PHYSICS, CHEMISTRY AND MEDICINE

The list of accomplished German scientists and doctors is long. Gerhard Domagk is credited with inventing the sulpha drugs, used in fighting bacterial infection and most historians of science would rank Robert Koch with Louis Pasteur for his work on bacteria. Wilhelm Roentgen invented X-rays. Headache

sufferers have to thank the Bayer Company for producing the first aspirin. And that list does not even include Ernst Mach or Albert Einstein, Austrian and Swiss respectively by nationality, but thoroughly German in their scheme of reference.

## SHARED FORTUNES

In the early 17th century John Napier describes a primitive calculator; Wilhelm Schickard makes one. Early in the 19th century Johann Boettger finds out how to make true porcelain; a generation later Josiah Wedgwood makes a fortune.

Paul Julius von Reuter makes it big in London in the 1850s; a century and a half later shares in his company make some of the most rabid anti-German newspapers very rich.

## VICTORIAN VALUES

Victorian culture and values were heavily German. Prince Albert not only introduced the Christmas tree but offered a model of how the state could inspire art, design and industrial progress. Bismarck took it up; Gladstone chopped trees.

Frederick Engels passed without fuss between his father's textile plants in the Rhineland and in Manchester. There's something else Germany gave us: Marxism. And the systematic collection of fairy and folk tales, thanks to the Brothers Grimm.

Systematic is the word. Nineteenth century Germany was the place for encyclopaedia, museums, organised collections of data and Alexander von Humboldt's grand plan for what a university should be. The two cultures in the 19th century marched in step, in Ohm for a Faraday, a Lichig for a James Clerk Maxwell. Henry Bessemer pioneers a cheap way of making steel. Within a decade William and Friedrich Siemens pick up the challenge and their open hearth process goes on to replace his throughout the world.

Always that practical bent distinguishes German science. William Herschel is typical: to make the telescope through which he explored the heavens, he constructed his own state of the art foot-pedal lathe.

## FAMILIES AND DYNASTIES

The family history intertwines. Dynastic politics cross-cut. *Ich Dien*, the Black Prince wrote on his escutcheon, not *Je sers*. A Parliament full of sturdy English landowners pressed James I and VI to intervene in the German Palatine. Their descendants, equally sturdy landowners, turned to Hanover for the succession to unlucky Anne Stuart. Hanoverian relatives on the throne of Prussia sent Marshal Blücher to save Wellington's bacon at Waterloo. And so it goes...

## New digital Nokia. 100 hours of power!

**NOKIA**  
NEW GSM MODEL 1610.

- ◆ Up to 100 hrs standby-time
- ◆ Up to 3.5 hrs talk-time
- ◆ 45 name/number memory stored on SIM
- ◆ Fast recharge-55 mins
- ◆ 5 selectable ring tones
- ◆ Weight 250g



What  
**Cellphone**  
EXCELLENCE

**FREE 50 MINUTES PER MONTH**  
IN JUNE, JULY & AUGUST

- ◆ NEW GENERATION DIGITAL NOKIA - replaces the proven 2010 model
- ◆ ONE SECOND DIALING - you only pay for the airtime you use
- ◆ MORE POWER - up to 100 hours standby time, up to 3.5 hours talk-time
- ◆ BEST COVERAGE - with digital call clarity and security
- ◆ FREE ACCESSORIES - in-car adaptor and leather case together worth over £55

**LIMITED OFFER**  
**£9.99**  
INC. VAT

GUARANTEED PEACE OF MIND  
Your phone is covered by our 14 days no quibble money back promise.

**Cellphones**  
*direct*

ORDER NOW WITH YOUR CREDIT CARD DETAILS FOR FREE DELIVERY IN 4 WORKING DAYS

**FREEPHONE 0500 000 888**  
CREDIT CARD ORDERING HOTLINE WEEKDAYS 9AM TO 9PM WEEKENDS 9AM TO 6PM

PLEASE HAVE YOUR CREDIT CARD AND THIS ADVERTISEMENT READY WHEN YOU CALL AND ORDER BY 4PM. MONEY WE ARE WILLING TO ACCEPT SWITCH CARDS. Offer subject to status and a standard airline contract for each phone with Cellphones Direct Ltd. 135 Lower Richmond Road, Richmond-upon-Thames TW9 4LN. Full terms details and terms and conditions of this offer are available on request. © Copyright. Registered No. 299222.

## Cheer up! I didn't mean to drive you mad

I have had a gratifying response to my request for entries for "The Ten Most Annoying Remarks in Daily Life" competition. Gratifying, in that some people actually sent in entries, because if they had not sent them in, I would have had to make them up or even make the whole competition up, as perhaps I may have done.

The idea was to nominate remarks that people make to you in everyday life which drive you round the bend. They don't necessarily have to be made by close relatives, though most of them are, and this is only right and proper, as relatives get more chance (and motive) to annoy us than other people. Was it not Hugh Kingsmill who said: "Friends are God's apology for our relatives"? I think it was.

(Actually, someone did nominate that as a highly annoying remark - that is, any quotation prefaced with the question "Was it not X who said...?" on the grounds that it is a disguised way of showing off. This particular reader writes "When people say to

you, "Was it not Voltaire who said, 'I disagree with what you say but I defend to the death your right to say it?'", they are not asking you if it was Voltaire who said it - they are showing off the fact that they know the quotation. What makes that particular question a tasty one, is that you can say, "No, it wasn't Voltaire who said that actually - it was an unknown biographer of Voltaire called SG Tallentyre who put the words in his mouth..."

One class of annoying remark that seems to annoy a lot of people is the catch phrase used way past its sell-by date. Anyone who still goes round saying things like "Nice to see you - to see you nice!" should be taken out and shot, is the general feeling. A recent example of this is the recurrence of the formula from the TV series in which Ian Richardson's prime minister keeps saying, "You may think that - I couldn't possibly comment", which is still being repeated as if it were still clever. The most ancient example comes from the reader who is driven mad by his father's



Miles Kington

reiteration of an old Arthur Askey catch-phrase, "Give him the moxy, Barney!"

(Joke formulas also seem to drive some people round the bend, such as "as the bishop said to the actress" or "it's the story of my life", but these don't quite qualify as entire remarks.)

Another class of annoying remark seems to depend entirely on context. A female reader writes to say: "I am gifted with what seems to be a slightly melancholy or even lugubrious expression, so people are constantly saying to me, 'Cheer up!', which of course only serves to depress me, especially if I am feeling quite cheerful already. There

are many dispiriting variations on this, such as 'Cheer up - it may never happen' and 'Things can't be that bad, can they?'. Most people don't mind being encouraged to cheer up, but it maddens me and if I am ever sent to jail it will be for murdering someone who has just tried to jolly me out of what he fancies to be a bad mood."

One reader, if she ever murders someone, will be guilty of child murder, as her least favourite phrase is that perennial child's excuse, "I didn't mean to". "Of course the child didn't mean to, when it broke the plate or stepped on my toe!" explodes our reader. "That's what I'm complaining off! That it involves stupidity, carelessness and thoughtlessness! Sometimes I almost wish the child HAD meant to!"

Here are some of the other top contenders for the Ten Most Annoying Remarks of All Time.

"It was here a moment ago."  
"He's somewhere to the right of Genghis Khan."  
"Well, it can't have moved by itself."

"Yes, we do keep it but we haven't got it."  
"So it's yours."  
"Someone win, some you lose."

"Get that inside you."  
"A bit of how's-your-father."

"I've got to see a man about a dog."  
"Just wait till your father gets home!"

"Not so as you'd notice."  
"A little of what you fancy does you good."

"Could you just pull in to the side of the road and switch off the ignition, sir?"

"I think I was in the queue before you..."

"Warm enough for you?"  
"Turned out nice again, then..."

"I'll believe that when I see it."  
"I'll believe you - thousands wouldn't."

"Ten million Frenchmen can't be wrong."  
"No pun intended."  
"Look what the cat's dragged in!"

All late nominations gratefully received.



One German is born every 34 seconds

# Fear and Lothian on home rule trail

Tony Blair is preparing the way to make Scottish devolution less controversial and more effective

In a speech tomorrow night, the Prime Minister will start afresh on what he believes he achieved in the closing days of the 1992 election campaign - making Labour's plans to change the constitution a convincing reason for voting Conservative.

It is a matter of dispute how crucial his defence of the constitution was in 1992. Some research suggests he did little more than provide for floating electors the excuse they needed not to vote for Neil Kinnock. But the issue made a passionate advocate out of Major; he was comfortable with it and it energised his campaign as perhaps no other had. And it may be that - at least about Scottish and Welsh devolution - the voters subconsciously, and correctly, detected that Kinnock's heart wasn't in it (it still isn't).

Mr Major's speech will emphasise the centrality of the Westminster parliament, trailing some reforms to improve the timetable for, and scrutiny of, legislation in the Commons. The implication will be that there is nothing a Scottish Parliament or a Welsh assembly can do that an evolving Westminster one could not do better.

Tony Blair is committed to devolution though he personally shares some of Kinnock's reservations; and it certainly isn't the overriding priority it was for John Smith. He is also determined to find workable answers to the objections that behind the scenes, for several months now, he has been

pressing his Scottish colleagues to confront.

Blair is determined to maximise consent for home rule on both sides of the border. As a party leader who has converted his party away from tax-and-spend, he isn't (and can't be) wholly comfortable with the leeway a Scottish Parliament will have to raise additional taxes of up to 3p in the pound. And unlike many home rulers, he doesn't dismiss outright the West Lothian Question famously raised, again and again, by Tam Dalyell during the fateful passage of the Scotland Bill in 1977-78.

If Scottish issues were to be decided in an Edinburgh Parliament, what right would Scottish MPs have to debate and vote in the House of Commons on legislation that concerned only England and Wales? Or, as Balfour asked about similar proposals, in 1914, "Are you going to leave the whole of these 72 Scottish members here to manage English education?"

Blair is almost certainly conscious that one trick the Tories are planning is to make a combination of the two problems - tax powers and the West Lothian question - converge on the single figure of Gordon Brown, the Shadow Chancellor. What right, they will ask, has Mr Brown, a Scottish MP, to fix as Chancellor tax levels for England and Wales which may not be, because of the Scottish Parliament's tax-raising powers, the final rates for



DONALD MACINTYRE

## Blair doesn't dismiss outright the West Lothian question

his own constituents in Dunfermline East?

All of which helps to explain why Blair is now doing some hard thinking ahead of publication of Labour's *Road to the Manifesto* on Thursday week. So far Labour has argued determinedly that the tax-raising powers are much less threatening than they first appear, making the point that these powers might never be used. In the words of a report from the Independent Constitution Unit, published today: "The difficulty of raising direct taxation in an environment where there will always be an election in the offing, either in the UK or in Scotland, should not be underestimated." But there was a marked silence from

Labour's rebuttal-prone media spokesmen when the *Scotsman* reported last month that Mr Blair was coming under pressure from his own ranks to shelve the tax-raising powers. I would not now be in the least surprised if Mr Blair goes into the next election pledging that the Scottish Parliament will not have tax powers, at least during a first Labour term.

On the West Lothian question and the related question of whether the relative over-representation of Scottish MPs at Westminster should be curbed by reducing their number from 72 to 59, the answer is less clear. One possibility is to preclude Scottish MPs from voting on English-only business. Contrary to most Labour mythology, this would not necessarily leave a Tory majority in charge of English business, since, as the report points out, whenever Labour has had a convincing majority in the UK, it had had a majority of English MPs, too. But whether Mr Blair goes down that route or another, he is determined to come up with some kind of answer.

The third aspect that, it is safe to assume, is currently absorbing Mr Blair concerns whether Labour's plan will require a referendum in Scotland. The assumption so far has been that the general election will be enough of a mandate. But both the left think-tank, the Institute for Public Policy Research and, more guardedly, today's Constitution Unit report sug-

gest that a referendum could go a long way towards entrenching public support for, and understanding of, the Scottish Parliament. This will be heresy to some Labour Scots, of course, who are convinced it isn't necessary, but if it isn't, what is there to fear?

The anti-home-rule Dalyell will try to whip up Labour support for the referendum clause that will certainly be tabled by the Tories if Labour's Bill doesn't include one. More importantly, with Labour committed to a referendum on change in the electoral system, and quasi-committed to one in the event of a decision to join a single currency, can it really sustain the argument against holding one for the biggest change in the history of the Union - especially when Blair is confident that a referendum would be won by the home rulers?

Blair is said to believe that every attempted home rule measure in the past has foundered either because it was too ambitious, or because it was not seen to command full consent, or both. He is determined to see this one work. This may mean confronting Scottish Labour MPs with some hard choices. But he will at least have allies among those impatient activists who do not want to see the impact of the first Labour government for 17 years on the fabric of ordinary life in Britain lost in the legislative quagmire that will threaten a Scotland Bill which can't be passed or made to work.

# the commentators

## The feel-good flavour is strawberry

Forget downshifting - moderation can be fatal. Excess means success, says Glenda Cooper

A strawberry will cost you 18p at this year's Wimbledon. Rejoice, rejoice. Hand over a £1.80 punnet (3p up on last year) and let me indulge as much as I can, savouring each juicy mouthful to the utmost.

It's time we raised a glass of vintage champagne to conspicuous consumerism. What is the point of searching for the feel-good factor for years if, as soon as it pokes its nose round the corner, Jeremiah's start bleating about the price of fruit? Strawberries at Wimbledon are a perennial whinge rather like the British weather or trains not running on time, although to hear some people talk you'd think each member of the public is being forced to buy a punnet. But the complaints about the price of a Wimbledon strawberry this year are symptomatic of a noxious plague blowing through the Western Hemisphere - that of simplicity and downshifting. There is no greater enemy to joyful and expensive consumerism than a hack-to-basics approach to life.

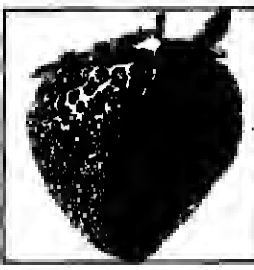
remember how hellish half-terms can be? Working at home means every day is half-term, with the children moaning about their striking desire to wear hair shirts when they could be having a perfectly lovely time indulging themselves? Surely this wasn't how we got to be Top Nation. Look at Henry VII and Henry VIII as cases in point. Everyone remembers Henry VII as a boring, mean old fart who made his son sweat hand-me-downs. Henry VIII (a keen tennis player) wore the loudest doublets in Christendom, bankrupted the Exchequer with pointless gestures like the Field of the Cloth of Gold. He ended up with an Age named after him as the creator of Modern Britain. It's a cautionary tale for anyone who believes in Chic Simples.

Just as Marie Antoinette hoped to boost the patisserie industry, the act of eating strawberries is a philanthropic gesture. The 10 small berries with their dollop of sugar and cream will help keep the 1,400 catering staff employed for the duration of the championship. Maybe not the most regular of jobs but a small kick-start to the economy.

It's not just limited to the strawberries; 170 enterprising locals will rent out their houses to the tennis stars for up to £4,000 a week courtesy of the Tennis London agency, students will earn a wage selling oysters to waiting punters and the local shops will benefit from Steffi Graf popping in to do a bit of last-minute shopping. All for a bit of consumerism.

But there is still hope that this nation of stoics will cast off its penny-pinching ways. A couple of months ago Britain was declared the gold card capital of Europe - one third of all gold cards are issued here. And it's not the preserve of the affluent Tory knights anymore - not with the right-on Co-op Bank being the largest issuer of cards and helping to launch the Labour Party Affinity Gold Card. Large bottles of beer and credit card debt all round.

Remember, moderation is a fatal thing. Nothing succeeds like excess. Oscar Wilde said that 100 years ago and I stand by it today. Pass me a spoon.



# Wanted: any old irony

Adopt a prole and own your own living work of art. Peter Popham on what makes a masterpiece

Is this a work of art I see before me? I am standing at the top of the steps that lead up to the entrance of the Tate Gallery, and there beyond the gates is a short, bearded, middle-aged figure with a large tummy, wearing a white T-shirt inscribed Oxford University. Now he's inspecting the ice-cream van parked there. He goes to a nearby telephone box, then he's back in front of the gallery with a smouldering roll-up cupped in his right hand.

He looks slightly out of place here: a bit fatter, shorter and sadder than the normal run of Tate visitors, who are on the side of long, lean, young, elegant or, if none of the above, at least ostentatiously middle-class. Yet the man in the T-shirt belongs here as no one else does: he's the only human work of art in the place.

His name is Roger Powell, and one year ago he was exhibited at London's Saatchi Gallery as a living work of art, priced at £1,000. Roger's apotheosis was swift: until that morning he had been sleeping rough in the Bull Ring, by Waterloo Bridge, begging for food and cigarettes. He had been approached by Tony Kaye, the TV commercials director, and asked if, for a fee, he would be prepared to be a living work of art. Roger couldn't think of a good reason to refuse.

That night at the Saatchi Gallery there were no buyers for Roger, but Kaye himself has become Roger's "owner", paying him £60 weekly rent for a bedsit in Maida Vale plus £75



Hanging around: Roger Powell is a work of art, but only the brave stand very close to peer at him. Photograph: Jane Baker

expenses. In return, all Mr Powell has to do is be a work of art. Like non-human artworks, what this mostly involves is hanging around in galleries: the Tate is his most regular patch, but he can also be found at the British Museum and the National Gallery. The difference from the art on the walls is that, while people may occasionally cast sidelong glances at him, they do not as a rule stand very still, screw up their eyes and gaze at Roger. Students are not found cross-legged on the floor, sketching him; postcards of Roger are not available at the front desk, nor is he in any catalogue.

But this is gradually changing: like an unfashionable painting in a back gallery that slowly builds in fame and reputation until the curators are obliged to dust it down and hang it in pride of place, word of Roger is slowly spreading. Last week, staff at the National

Gallery looked blank when I showed them Roger's picture. "I don't recall ever having seen him," said one. "If it was officially happening here we'd have been told about it." "We wouldn't entertain him here," said another, firmly. "He must be at the Tate." But after a rash of recent publicity, the number

## His body strung with electric wire, the artist asks to be tortured

of those who see him for what he is - not a short, fat man with a heavy Old Holborn habit and a bad cough, but a work of art - is bound to increase. Soon spotting Roger will be as important an index of true discernment as having a new take on the Chapman brothers, or something interesting to say about Carl Andre's bricks. Because Tony Kaye, who jus-

taped cat, mouse and dog in front of a cosy fire for the Solid Fuel Advisory Council, and orchestrated 2,000 babies for a Vauxhall Astra commercial, is not at the pinnacle of the advertising business by accident. He knows a trend when he sniffs one, and the genre to which Roger belongs - variously

known as live art or body art - is one of the hottest trends around. It was the Italian Futurists who in the early years of the century first urged painters to forsake their canvases and thrust themselves directly in the public's face. Since the emergence of people like Gilbert and George in the late 60s, "performance art" has

edged closer and closer to the centre of critical attention. In the past few years it has become increasingly morbid and introspective. The Spanish artist Marcel Li [sic] Antunez Roca, his body strung with electrical wires, invites the audience to torture him by remote control. The Italian Franko appears "abject, naked, abused and covered with his own body fluids," as the ICA describes his show. The French artist Orlan's performances occur in operating theatres, and the operations slowly transform her appearance. Her next operation will endow her with an enormous nose.

Compared to Titans such as these, Roger's "performance" is the rest of us, too, are at best merely commodities; and that at worst, like the people we see sprawled in doorways, our existence is self-evidently futile. So what is a human life worth? The old question gains a strange new resonance.

By making Roger a work of art, Kaye speaks to our fear that the rest of us, too, are at best merely commodities; and that at worst, like the people we see sprawled in doorways, our existence is self-evidently futile. So what is a human life worth? The old question gains a strange new resonance.

Clearly children need to be looked after and taught how to cross the road, but the greatest risk they face today is paranoia and a life behind closed doors. When risk aversion means avoiding and fearing the big bad world, then the capacity for autonomous development is greatly reduced. Experiences are lost and living itself becomes one long nightmare.

The emergence of such new conditions among children as eating, sleeping and other behavioural disorders - the latest being "juvenile ME" - suggests that even for those children safe at home with their happy meal, all is not well.

The writer is a youth worker in Glasgow.

# Let us not make children afraid of life

The biggest childhood risk is paranoia, says Stuart Waiton

This week is Child Safety Week - a week that has the potential for scaring the socks off even the most laid-back of children and parents. Set up by the Child Accident Prevention Trust and backed by the Department of Employment and Education, Health, Trade and Industry, and Transport, along with the Health Education Authority and McDonalds, the campaign begs us to think about the growing dangers our children face today.

Have you considered the "sun safety" of your children? Or what about the "summer poisons and stings problem", or the "safety on summer trips" dilemma? Fear not, the child safety hotline is now open to help increase your awareness, change your behaviour and train you to become a responsible, safety-conscious parent. Child safety is one of the growth industries in Britain and yet, statistically, children are safer, healthier and

materially better off than ever before. Childhood disease is all but gone and accident mortality rates continue to fall.

Many primary school children use the drop-in centre I run in Glasgow. Most of them are pretty scared - either from being streetwise or because their parents have given them the space to look after themselves a bit. However, there are two boys, Patrick and John, whom I see from time to time, generally accompanied by their mother, who are clearly outsiders. They are both a bit awkward and nervous of the other children, and they usually sit next to me. Their parents are over-protective and, as a result, Patrick and John are at a disadvantage in developing relationships with their peer group - no doubt sometimes nasty and spiteful, but their peer group nonetheless.

As time goes by, I hope that Patrick and John will be forced to grow up, start looking after themselves and taking a few risks. I say "hope", because with the growing industry of child safety specialists around today, there is a danger that, rather than maturing with age, they, and the many others like them, will become more, rather than less, timid and afraid of life.

Youth work has been redefined as working with "young people at risk". Schools are starting to resemble prison camps - with CCTV, switch cards and private security guards on hand to deal with outsiders and a team of counsellors to handle the "scourge of bullies" on the inside. And many more parents are driving their children to and from school in fear of stranger danger. Areas of a child's life once seen as

unproblematic are now shrouded in fear. The most recent youth handbook sent to my centre noted that young people were at risk from unemployment, and they were also at risk of abuse from prospective employers when they went for job interviews - "take a friend just to be safe".

Sex leeches arrive every week to remind us all that Aids is out to get us. A disease that those out in the high-risk groups have as much chance of catching as they have of winning the lottery is, apparently, "everywhere".

Meanwhile Patrick, John and the rest of the children in my centre are being put at risk simply by playing on the computers. It seems these games are now officially "addictive" as kids "appear to enjoy the same euphoria as do smokers and heavy drinkers" while playing Sonic the Hedgehog (Alcohol

and Drug Abuse Weekly, 10 March 1994). So, if you are in the area, drop in for a fix of Tetris or an injection of Mortal Combat.

Clearly children need to be looked after and taught how to cross the road, but the greatest risk they face today is paranoia and a life behind closed doors. When risk aversion means avoiding and fearing the big bad world, then the capacity for autonomous development is greatly reduced. Experiences are lost and living itself becomes one long nightmare.

The emergence of such new conditions among children as eating, sleeping and other behavioural disorders - the latest being "juvenile ME" - suggests that even for those children safe at home with their happy meal, all is not well.

## HOT AND BOTHERED?

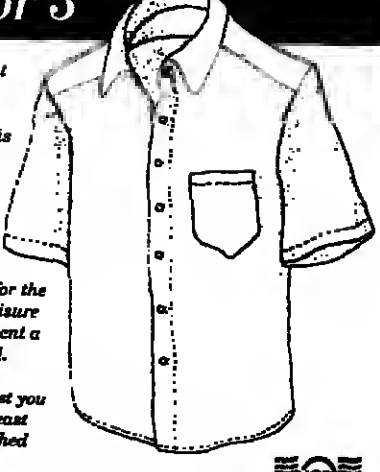
## Short Sleeved Shirt

Only £10 each

Save Buy 3 for £25

NOW REDUCED TO A COOL £19 for 3

Feeling hot and sticky at work? Dreadful isn't it. Thankfully we may be able to help you with this amazing offer. AVAILABLE ONLY TO READERS OF THIS ADVERT. (offer ends currently being sold at their full price on show). Smart enough for the office, cool enough for leisure wear, these shirts represent a bargain not to be missed. Lightweight, easy care material, that should last you a good few summers; breast pocket and smartly stitched buttoning front.



Sizes: M (15/16), L (16/17), XL (17/18), XXL (18/19). Colours: Gingham Check, one each of Blue, Green, Brown. Plain Colours: we do have a selection of similar plain coloured shirts, but the choice of colours would have to be left to us. Material: 67/33% poly cotton. Item Ref: 13990 3 Gingham 3/5 Item Ref: 14000 3 Plain 3/5

PHONE NOW ON 01768 899111

OR FAX 01768 899222 TO PLACE CREDIT CARD ORDER

SEND TO DEPT XXXX TOWN & COUNTRY MANNER LTD, PENRITH ESTATES, PENRITH, CUMBRIA CA11 9EQ

We hope to dispatch by return, otherwise you should have us within 28 days, if not please contact us. REFUND OR REPLACEMENT IF NOT DELIVERED.

Qty	Item Ref.	Size	Colour	Alt. Colour	£
Name: _____					pay to £25
Address: _____					pay to £75
					Over £75
					Total
Post Code: _____					
Signed: _____					
I enclose my cheque/PO for £ _____					
or charge my Access/VISA Card No. _____ Exp. Date: _____					
If you are not interested in receiving information on approved services and products from third parties please tick...					



# business

THE INDEPENDENT • Tuesday 25 June 1996

BUSINESS NEWS DESK: tel 0171-293 2636 fax 0171-293 2098

CITY &amp; BUSINESS EDITOR: JEREMY WARNER

## Scottish and Grampian talks point to ITV merger

MATHEW HORSMAN  
Media Editor

Scottish and Grampian, Scotland's two ITV companies, are in preliminary talks that could lead to a merger, industry sources said last night.

A deal could create the first pan-Scottish Channel 3 company, and may spark another round of consolidation in the commercial television sector. Scottish Television said it had

no comment. Grampian Television did not return calls. The two largest shareholders of Scottish TV are Flextech, the cable TV programmer, and Mirror Group, publisher of the *Daily Mirror*, each with 20 per cent. Mirror Group also owns 46 per cent of the *Independent*.

According to a source familiar with the discussions, the talks are at a preliminary stage, and there has been no consensus reached on the form of any

merger. Analysts speculated that an all-share deal could be the preferred option.

Grampian, with a market capitalisation of \$55m, controls just 0.7 per cent of the television market in the UK, while Scottish has about 2.5 per cent. Together, they would still fall well short of the 15 per cent ceiling on total television audience set by the new Broadcasting Bill.

News of the talks will dampen speculation that a "celtic alliance" of the Scottish franchise, plus Ulster TV and HTV, the licence holder for Wales and the West, might be in the making. According to informed sources, HTV is not involved in the current discussions, a fact that could fuel expectations of a bid by Michael Green's Carlton, long believed to be the most likely suitor for HTV.

Analysts also expect a bid by Granada for the 75 per cent of Yorkshire-Tyne Tees it does not

already own. Granada and Carlton have so far held back, however, citing the high premiums attached to leading ITV stocks.

An agreed deal between Grampian and Scottish could ignite the sector however. According to a senior broadcasting executive, "it has been clear for some time that Grampian on its own is not a viable entity, and some kind of merger is more or less inevitable".

The same is believed to be true of Ulster TV, the publicly-quoted franchise holder for Northern Ireland.

A merger of Scottish and Grampian could be a first step towards creating an integrated pan-Scottish media company, which could benefit commercially if Scotland is granted greater autonomy under a Labour government.

But a merger would face barriers, insiders warned. A group of local "highlands" investors

controls as much as 20 per cent of the shares, and is believed to be wary about any loss of independence. The Independent Television Commission, the TV watchdog, would also review any merger, and would insist on strong assurances that regional programming in the two licence areas is safeguarded. The rapid consolidation of the ITV sector has been a source of concern at the ITC, which has challenged changes to regional scheduling in-

duced by Yorkshire-Tyne Tees. The ITV sector has been the subject of speculation since the Government indicated a loosening of ownership restrictions late last year. The two-licence limit is to be lifted, and replaced by the 15 per cent ceiling.

Leading executives believe the network must work together more effectively, to see off competition from a reinvigorated BBC1 and the growth of cable and satellite services.

## Fears grow over Granada's M-way services monopoly

MATHEW HORSMAN  
and PATRICK TOOHER

Granada has yet to sign formal undertakings with the Office of Fair Trading on the forced sale of its 21 remaining Forte motorway services sites, provoking a sharp response from competitors who fear Granada's near-monopoly in the market could be extended into 1998.

"We've made our views known to the [Department of Trade and Industry]," a rival operator said last night. Tim Ingram Hill, chairman of the 11-strong Road Chef services chain, the country's second largest, with just 16 per cent of trading volume, added: "The longer it takes, the better for Granada and the more they will benefit from the situation."

Granada promised to sell the Welcome Break business, which it inherited following its £3.9bn takeover of Forte, within 15 months of the deal going unconditional in January.

However, the OFT said yesterday that until a formal undertaking is signed, "the clock will not begin ticking". The undertakings could be signed this week - a full five months after the Forte deal closed.

Granada insiders insisted last night that the company would still sell the sites by April next year, within the time frame originally agreed. But the lack of a formal agreement with the OFT has heightened resentment in the industry, where Granada now controls 56 sites out of a total of 70 in Britain, or 80 per cent of the market.

"I don't think it's good for the industry that Granada is allowed to have such an extended time to deal with the disposal," Mr Ingram Hill said. "I'm surprised that it's been suggested

that 15 months was ever an acceptable time."

Motorists can drive from the Channel ports to the Lake District and only encounter one service station not owned by Granada. The RAC recommends at least two stops on a journey of this distance. A similar situation exists on the M4 westbound from London.

Food and drink prices at Forte Welcome Break sites were increased by 3-5 per cent shortly after the hostile bid was declared unconditional earlier this year. The increases were part of a general repricing at Forte's Little Chef and Happy Eater sites and its hotel operations.

Granada already charges a hefty premium at its popular Burger King motorway outlets, which are operated on a franchise basis. According to an investigation by the *Independent*, prices for a Whopper Meal (a large beefburger, a portion of chips and a regular drink) can be as much as 35 per cent higher on the motorway than in the high street.

For instance, a meal in Baker Street, central London, costs £3.05, while Granada's Cherwell

site on the M40 charges £4.88. In some cases, a family of four could save £4 by leaving the motorway and purchasing four Whopper meals at a nearby Burger King. The outlet in Banbury is just 10 minutes drive from the M40 Cherwell site, but charges £3.88 per meal, £1 less. The savings are even greater along the M6, where a Granada Whopper Meal at Stafford costs £4.25, compared to just £3.19 in the high street at Stoke-on-Trent.

Granada last night defended its pricing policy. "We do charge premium prices," Graham Wallace, chief executive, leisure and services, said. "But we invest significant money to build our sites, and must meet stringent conditions set by the Department of Transport on the quality of the product and the environment. No other Burger King in the country has to meet our conditions on toilets, car parks and so on."

A Burger King spokeswoman said: "You pay a little more for the convenience. Franchisees are at liberty to charge what they see fit, according to market forces."

Mr Wallace added that the price differential between the motorway and the high street had remained relatively constant over the past year.

Critics of Granada's dominance point out that the lack of competition allows the market leader to establish and then defend sharply higher prices. Road Chef, which offers the Wimpey brand on its sites, charges a far smaller premium to high street prices, according to a survey by the *Independent*.

Mr Wallace reiterated Granada's promise to find a buyer for Welcome Break "within a finite period". He added: "It doesn't do anybody any good to rush a sale."



Under attack Granada chief executive, Gerry Robinson



## Stewart to steer Woolwich on revival course

NIC CICHETTI

Woolwich Building Society moved yesterday to regain the initiative lost since the sudden departure of former chief executive Peter Robinson by announcing the appointment of its operations director Jim Stewart as his replacement.

The society said it still intended to proceed with its planned £3bn flotation next year and was hoping to conclude takeover talks with a mutual life insurer before then.

But Mr Stewart admitted that even if an agreement was reached, the full integration of a mutual insurer into Woolwich would probably have to wait until after de-mutualisation takes place next summer. Woolwich is also hoping that other building societies may be willing to talk to it about possible mergers in the near future.

As a further sign that the society is hoping to put the past three months' turmoil behind it, Mr Stewart said he expected an announcement "within days" on the likely compensation package to be paid to Mr Robinson.

The former chief executive's payoff, which will come three months after his ousting for alleged financial irregularities, is thought likely to include either a £165,000 immediate annual pension or a £370,000 tax-free lump sum plus £135,000 a year reduced pension.

Mr Stewart's appointment follows a three-month search for a replacement. Several external candidates, including Andrew Longhurst, chief executive at Cheltenham & Gloucester, are thought to have been interviewed.

Sir Brian Jenkins, chairman at Woolwich, defended the society's use of headhunters to search for a candidate to replace Mr Robinson.

"We felt it imperative to measure the undoubted abilities of

our internal candidate against a field measured by an executive search," Sir Brian said.

He added that Mr Stewart had all the right qualities, including "vision, style, energy and integrity", to lead Woolwich into flotation and beyond.

Mr Stewart, who has been with Woolwich since 1977, has in the past 10 years been responsible for the society's diversification programme.

This includes setting up the



Jim Stewart: Tasked with regaining lost initiative

society's life and general insurance and unit trust subsidiaries, and managing its merger with Town & Country Building Society in 1992.

He denied yesterday that his was purely a caretaker role until the Woolwich was taken over by a potential predator, such as the Prudential.

Mr Stewart said: "We are absolutely bang on target and have not lost a single day because of Peter Robinson's departure. Business could not be going better, as we hope to make clear from our half-year figures next month."

Mr Stewart said that although they had received a number of phone calls from institutions suggesting merger or takeover talks, none had been serious.

## Davies claims City advantage in EMU

DIANE COYLE  
Economics Editor

London will suffer less than other European financial centres from the shrinkage of foreign exchange trading under the single currency, so Howard Davies, Deputy Governor of the Bank of England, predicted in a speech to currency dealers in the City yesterday - though he suggested that there might never-

theless be "openings in male modelling for chaps in red braces".

Mr Davies said it was difficult to say anything categorical about European Monetary Union. It was not clear who would qualify or who would choose to go ahead and join if they did meet the Maastricht criteria.

"I thought the EMU qualifying criteria were complex

until I read the rules on getting through to the quarter finals of Euro '96. The organisers obviously hired the team who drafted the Maastricht Treaty," he added, in a reference to the real burning issue at yesterday's annual currency dealers' conference.

Slow growth was putting both France's and Germany's prospects for qualifying - for Emu, that is - in doubt, he said.

In an aside from his keynote speech about England's prospects at Wembley tomorrow night, keen Manchester City fan Mr Davies said that 9 per cent of London's foreign exchange turnover was trade between the German mark and other European currencies. Some of this would disappear under a single currency, even though volumes traded between the euro and other currencies

might make up some of the loss. Paris and Frankfurt would stand to lose a greater proportion of their business, at 24 per cent and 12 per cent respectively. London's relative advantage might therefore increase.

If the UK stayed outside the single currency, only 4 per cent of the City's currency trading business would be at risk, but Paris would stand to lose 24 per cent and Frankfurt 11 per cent.

## Baker attacks colleagues over Baring collapse

PETER RODGERS  
Financial Editor

Ron Baker yesterday became the first senior Barings executive to attack his colleagues in public when he accused Simon Jones and James Bax of covering up the fraudulent use of his name by Nick Leeson, to hide a £50m fraud.

He told the Commons Treasury Committee inquiry into Barings that his ability to discharge his responsibility was "greatly inhibited by what, under any reasonable interpretation of the known facts and events, was a cover-up, commencing around mid-January 1995".

Mr Baker, a director of Barings Brothers who took formal responsibility for Mr Leeson's department on 1 January 1995, six weeks before the crash, said he had inherited organi-

sational chaos from the previous management of the operation.

The cover-up related to a suspected £50m fraud at Barings Futures (Singapore) and culminated on 2 February 1995 with the "fraudulent use of my name and office, to obtain audit clearance from Coopers & Lybrand Singapore for a spurious transaction invented by Nick Leeson to cover his cash flow deficit in account 88888 at the year end 1994".

The account was a key tool in Mr Leeson's fraud. Mr Baker said the use of his own name for this purpose "appears to have been known about by Simon Jones, the

chief operating officer of Barings Securities Asia, and in my opinion, was also known about by James Bax".

He added: "If they now claim they did not know about the use of my name, then on what basis did they subsequently believe Coopers & Lybrand Singapore provided them with the audit clearance, for Barings Futures (Singapore), which they sought and obtained in London for Barings plc on 3 February 1995?"

Had James Bax suspected this fraudulent authorisation of an apparently honest transaction to be genuine then he was certain he "would have, or should have, questioned me about it at the time".

## US police reopen inquiry on copper trader's death

DAVID USBORNE  
New York  
and MAGNUS GRIMOND  
London

The Sumitomo copper scandal took on a potentially more gruesome turn yesterday after US police confirmed they were reopening their investigation into the death of a "whistle-blower" in the case. The news

came as the giant Japanese trading house denied that eventual losses from unauthorised copper dealing could reach \$4bn (£2.6bn), but said it would appoint independent accounting and legal experts to assist in internal investigations into the \$1.8bn loss.

Police in Vermont announced they would look again at the death of Paul Scully, a copper

trader, shortly after he had voiced concerns about Yasuo Hamanaka, the Sumitomo trader at the centre of the scandal.

Mr Scully was killed when fire swept through his Vermont home five years ago. A police inquiry at the time failed to determine the exact cause of the fire, which burned Mr Scully beyond recognition. A final report suggested only that a burning

cigarette may have been to blame.

Mr Scully had worked for the trading firm DLT Inc, whose chairman, David Threlkeld, had emerged as a putative hero in the Sumitomo scandal. Mr Threlkeld has claimed that he warned the London Metal Exchange in 1991 of his suspicions that Mr Hamanaka was conducting phoney copper trades.

The first hint of trouble came after he received memos from Mr Scully pointing out several problems with trades executed by Mr Hamanaka.

Separately, Sumitomo said that, as well as appointing outside experts to assist enquiries into losses, it would start rotating traders every few years to prevent them acquiring too much influence in a particular section.

STOCK MARKETS					
FT-SE 100	Dow Jones	Nikkei	Hang Seng	ASX	NYSE
3710.80	5600	22000	10000	10000	10000
3710.80	5600	22000	10000	10000	10000
3710.80	5600	22000	10000	10000	10000
3710.80	5600	22000	10000	10000	10000
3710.80	5600	22000	10000	10000	10000

INTEREST RATES					
Short sterling	UK medium gilt	US long bond	3M Euro	6M Euro	12M Euro
5.75	6.10	8.01	8.27	8.13	8.44
5.75	6.10	8.01	8.27	8.13	8.44
5.75	6.10	8.01	8.27	8.13	8.44
5.75	6.10	8.01	8.27	8.13	8.44
5.75	6.10	8.01	8.27	8.13	8.44

CURRENCIES					
£/\$	£/DM	£/¥	DM/\$	¥/\$	DM/¥
1.5389	0.036	1.5641	0.6494	+0.01	0.6313
1.5389	0.036	1.5641	0.6494	+0.01	0.6313
1.5389	0.036	1.5641	0.6494	+0.01	0.6313
1.5389	0.036	1.5641	0.6494	+0.01	0.6313
1.5389	0.036	1.5641	0.6494	+0.01	0.6313

### THE INDEPENDENT PREMIUM BOND CHECKLINE

There is £12 million worth of Premium Bond prize money waiting to be claimed, hundreds of thousands of unpaid numbers exist. Do you hold a winning bond? Dig out your old bonds and find out by calling:

## 0891 111 924

Calls cost 30p per min, cheap rate, 40p per min at all other times. A Product of TIM Ltd, 4 Seledon Way, London E14 9GL



Britain exports a greater value of goods to Germany than to any other country

business



## Stoppages would post a signal to end monopoly

The closer we get to another 24-hour postal strike, the louder becomes the chorus of those demanding the abolition of the Royal Mail's monopoly over letter deliveries. It is a clamour that has been encouraged by elements in the Government, but ministers would be wise to think long and hard before taking such action.

Monopolies are dangerous things but in the case of the Royal Mail it is difficult to argue that its exclusive right to handle letters costing less than £1 to deliver has been abused in a way that has shortchanged the public. In the last 12 years the cost of posting a letter has fallen by more than 12% in real terms.

At the same time the Royal Mail has been shedding Posties at the rate of 5,000 a year even though the number of addresses they deliver to has risen by more than 10% and letter volumes are up by 15% to 17.5bn a year. It is tempting to assume that the Royal Mail's performance on prices and productivity would have been even more spectacular had it been exposed to the chill winds of competition.

But it would probably be wrong. The only way that private sector competitors are likely to be tempted to compete head-on with the Post Office is if the monopoly is abolished for good and they are relieved of the obligation to provide a universal service at a uniform price. The cherry picking that would result might be great news for volume

users of the postal system sending mountains of junk mail out from large urban centres. But for many others it would surely signal higher prices as the Royal Mail's ability to cross subsidise rural deliveries vanished.

The alternative would be for the Royal Mail to hold its prices and surrender profits, but this holds few attractions either for a Government hungry to fund tax cuts. The Post Office contributes £300m a year to the public finances. It is ironic that those who are now agitating for the Royal Mail's state monopoly to be broken come from the same Conservative wing that scuppered its privatisation two years ago.

By a further irony, it is Michael Heseltine who so wanted to liberate the Post Office, that is the minister now so keen to see the monopoly ended. Anachronistic as it might be these days to see a national public service being held to ransom by striking workers and tempted as ministers might be to seek revenge, abolition of the Royal Mail's monopoly would be the wrong way to go. Legislation enacted on the hoof invariably turns out to be ill-judged. The Government should tread warily.

The power of monopoly is a wondrous thing. It is bad enough that postal workers are still able to hold the country to ransom but at least it can be said in their defence that they know no better, the Post Office has

always been a monopoly. That is not true of motorway service stations where as a result of the takeover of Forte by Granada, a new monopoly has been created, albeit a supposedly temporary one.

Granada was given fifteen months grace to dispose of the Welcome Break service stations acquired with Forte, but this was to run from the point at which satisfactory undertakings were negotiated with the Office of Fair Trading. Five months after the takeover, and these undertakings have still not been agreed. Granada plainly has no interest in haste, every interest in dragging its feet. In the meantime it enjoys the benefits of an 80 per cent market share.

Granada plainly has to be a little bit careful in the way it operates this monopoly. Overt abuse would be obvious and unacceptable, so there has been no integration of the chain into Granada, no attempt to Granadise its outlets by putting in Burger Kings or changing the logo. Prices have, on the other hand, been increased, and since Granada's own outlets already charge a premium, effective competition between the two chains has been reduced.

A whopper meal at Burger King costs as little as £3.05 in town, and as much as £4.88 at a Granada site on the road. Compare that to the cost of a Wimpey Quarter Pounder meal, £3.69 in town, £4.25 at a Road Chef on the motorway. The differential is just 56p on a Wimpey and a whopping great £1.83 on

a Burger King. It could be argued that Granada is already exploiting its position: acquiring the Welcome Breaks has allowed a further erosion of competition on the motorway.

Driving up prices at the Welcome Breaks not only enhances the competitive position of existing Granada outlets, but it also by increasing the profitability of Welcome Break enhances the eventual disposal price. Once prices have been ratcheted up, they are rarely reduced. Granada is a great company led by a charming and wonderful man, but like most big businesses its ultimate ambition is to destroy the competition and exploit the remaining monopoly. This is probably not a hugely significant case of the condition, but it should be jumped on once the less.

A spectre hangs over the gastronomic experience that awaits leaders of the Group of Seven industrial countries when they meet in Lyons later this week. It is that of the poor and hungry millions in third world countries whose debt payments to the rich countries, the IMF and the World Bank far exceed the amount they can ever hope to earn from their own output and exports.

Luckily, the French love grand gestures and this could come to the help of poorer countries. President Chirac has made it known that he would like this G7 summit to

go down in history as the occasion when the west lifts the debt burden from the shoulders of poorer brethren.

There is some hope for an agreement on these "Lyons terms", even if the gathered leaders face obstacles as they loosen their belts a notch or two after lunch. Two types of debt are at stake; that owed to the multilateral institutions like the IMF and World Bank, and that owed bilaterally to individual countries in the Paris Club. The World Bank has drawn up a plan that would reduce the debt owed to them and the IMF by about 19 countries which meet various economic performance criteria (no debt reduction for the unworthy). The plan would cost \$2 billion to \$4 billion, to be funded partly by the Bank and IMF, and partly by their shareholder governments.

However, the IMF has tied this debt relief package to the renewal of its own special fund for aiding developing countries. The IMF is also demanding that multilateral debt relief should depend on further bilateral debt concessions by the Paris Club countries. Some countries, including the UK, would go along with this. Others are opposed. Let it not be forgotten, however, that good food and drink can be a mighty powerful influence. It may well be that the gastronomic cornucopia awaiting world leaders in Lyons will help President Chirac notch up an achievement greater than anything else the G7 has accomplished in recent memory.

## BTR offers little cheer to investors

TOM STEVENSON  
City Editor

BTR refused to rule out a widely feared cut in the interim payout in September yesterday, leaving analysts unimpressed by the conglomerate's attempt to restore confidence following a recent collapse in its share price.

Almost £3bn has been wiped from the value of BTR since the beginning of the year as investors worried about whether the group's faltering cashflow could sustain a rising capital expenditure requirement and a dividend which is covered less than 1.5 times by earnings per share.

Kathy O'Donovan, the finance director, told a meeting of analysts yesterday that the dividend was a matter for the board, refusing to say whether recent forecasts of a cut were wide of the mark. Even house broker BZW's expectation of a maintained payout for the first half year would mark the first failure by BTR in recent years to provide shareholders with an increase in income.

One analyst said: "They played a very straight bat. With a yield of over 7 per cent the downside is now limited but there is also little upside. There are still questions about just where profits are going."

BTR entertained City analysts over lunch at the Savoy yesterday in a traditional briefing before the company enters the close period which lasts from the end of the first half year period until results are announced in the autumn. During that period the company is precluded from providing brokers with financial information.

Forecasts for the company now stand at about £1.35bn, compared to £1.41bn before exceptional last year. Forecast earnings per share of 22p are only 1p higher than those achieved in 1992.

BTR's meeting yesterday took on an added urgency after the dismal performance of the shares so far this year. At yesterday's close of 255p, they have underperformed the market by more than 25 per cent since January and by more than half since peaking at over 400p in 1993.

Ms O'Donovan told analysts there had been no change in trading since the new chief executive Ian Strachan warned shareholders on first half profits at the annual meeting in May. He blamed problems at the company's Taiwanese polymer chemicals operations and at some sealing systems and automotive components businesses.

BTR has suffered from the market's disenchantment with conglomerates in recent years. The failure of Hanson to convince the market of the benefit of its proposed four-way deal merger has soured sentiment still further this year.

Other worries are BTR specific, including a realisation that with the company's shares sliding below 250p, £220m of outstanding warrants are unlikely to be converted, putting a big dent in cashflow calculations. Analysts expect a cash outflow this year, meaning the company will be unable to reduce gearing, pushed over 100 per cent by the acquisition last year of a minority shareholding in BTR Nyka, the company's Australian arm. Investment column, page 16

### IN BRIEF

• Registrations for British Energy's sale closed yesterday with more than 1.5 million private investors notifying their interest with a share shop. The price range for the shares will be announced tomorrow along with the discount that small investors will be entitled to. The flotation is expected to raise about £1.5bn with the public offer at least twice subscribed.

• The Office of Fair Trading has extended its investigation into Scottish Power's £1.68bn bid for Southern Water by 15 days to 19 July. Advice from the water and electricity regulators Ian Byatt and Stephen Littlechild was sent into the OFT last Friday, the day that Southern Water's directors recommended the offer to shareholders. The bid is not expected to be blocked since two earlier water-electricity mergers have already been approved.

• Net retail unit trust sales in May were £573m, up from £231m in the same month in 1995, but sharply lower than the record £1.1bn recorded in April, said the Association of Unit Trusts and Investment Funds. Total gross unit trust retail sales in May were £1.2bn, slightly higher than the £1.06bn sold in the comparable month in 1995. Net PEP sales in May totalled £590m, up from £332m in 1995. Although higher than a year ago, net PEP sales last month fell short of the £1bn levels seen in March and April.

• Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, Ian Lang, has decided not to refer the proposed acquisition by Balfour Beatty, part of BICC, of three British Railways infrastructure units to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

• WPP, the advertising group, said trading in the first five months of the current year was ahead overall compared with the same period in 1995, with total revenues up 10 per cent and margins improving. Shareholders at the agm were also told that worldwide revenues were up by more than 10 per cent. Strongest performances have been in Latin America, Asia Pacific and the US.

• Morgan Stanley is buying Van Kampen American Capital for a maximum \$1.18bn (£763m), including debts. Van Kampen is the fourth largest non-proprietary mutual fund provider in the US with more than \$57bn in assets under management. The acquisition will increase total assets under management at Morgan Stanley's asset management division to nearly \$160bn.

• Nabisco is sacking 4,200 staff, equal to 7.7 per cent of its workforce, as part of a plan to become more efficient. The move will result in pre-tax charges of \$509m (£330m). The maker of Oreo cookies and Ritz crackers said it will also sell or eliminate some minor products. Bloomberg.

# IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR ALL ROYAL MAIL CUSTOMERS.

## NATIONAL STRIKE BY COMMUNICATION WORKERS UNION

Royal Mail regret that the CWU has called another 24 hour strike.

- There will be no mail deliveries or collections from noon on Thursday 27th June to noon on Friday 28th June.
- Normal deliveries will take place on Thursday 27th June.
- Collections will resume on Friday afternoon and deliveries on Saturday morning.
- We recommend that you avoid posting mail on Thursday and Friday of this week.
- Post Offices will remain open and Parcelforce services are unaffected.

For up to date information, please call us on the following Customer Information Line:

0345 740 740

We will be doing our best to keep disruptions to a minimum and ensure that your mail services return to normal as soon as possible. We apologise in advance for the inconvenience this strike will cause.





## business

## Time for BTR to cut the payout

BTR's traditional lunchtime briefing of analysts in the Savoy yesterday was a tense affair then usual. The conglomerate was keen to reassure the collected brokers whose recommendations to clients over the past year or so have left them with considerable amounts of egg on face.

Since the shares peaked in the summer of 1993 at just over 400p, they have fallen by a half relative to the market. At 255p they stand more than a fifth lower than they did at the beginning of the year. Like Hanson before it, BTR has fallen out of favour with a painful bump. Conversation focused on two main areas. First the dividend, which for the first time in thirty years has started to look in danger of being cut. No comment on that subject was the rather unsatisfactory result, suggesting that house broker BZW's forecast of a same again payout of 14.7p, excluding any foreign income payment, was probably fairly well informed.

At that level, the shares yield over 7 per cent, right up there with the FTSE 100's other disaster stories. Hanson, British Gas and P&O. That's a harsh measure of a company that for years has produced impressive growth in the payout, but not unreasonable given the remaining uncertainty that Iain Strachan will take the helm by the horns in September and actually trim the payout that in truth the company cannot really afford.

With dividend cover of less than 1.5, BTR is plainly paying too much of its hard pressed cashflow back to shareholders at a time when capital expenditure demands, the second big topic of conversation at lunch, are on the increase.

With interests in so many fast-changing industrial fields around the world, BTR is having to spend very fast just to stand still in demanding markets such as automotive components where lack of investment is a sure fire recipe for failure.

BTR's other cashflow problem stems from the unexpected collapse in the share price which has put £22m of warrants out of the money. The company would not admit as much but it was undoubtedly counting on the conversion of three tranches of warrants over the next three years, effectively a rolling rights issue, to fund its capital and dividend paying commitments. If the warrants are not converted the pressure can only increase on a disposal programme already running at a good lick.

BTR's biggest hope is to get itself reclassified as an engineering company so it can start to benefit from the premiums to the market rating enjoyed by companies such as Siebe, Smiths In-

## THE INVESTMENT COLUMN

EDITED BY TOM STEVENSON

dustries and TI. Until it does, BTR is likely to continue trading at a discount. As Hanson has shown, demerger is not necessarily a panacea for shareholders and the outlook remains uninspiring.

## BTP makes a killing on bugs

BTP continues to reap dividends from its acquisition three years ago of most of MTM, the specialty chemicals group that fell so spectacularly from grace in the early 1990s. Indeed, without MTM's Hardwicke plant in South Carolina and buoyant demand for the insecticide raw materials it produces, yesterday's results from BTP would look a lot more pedestrian. Stripping out a £5.42m provision for the sale of the polymers business announced earlier this month, pre-tax profits rose 19 per cent to £44.5m in the 12 months to March.

The Nipah-Hardwicke insecticides business contributed to an exceptionally strong performance from the dominant biocides and fine chemicals division.

Double-digit percentage growth in demand for the bug killers BTP's products go into has been spurred by new applications and their claim to greater environmental friendliness.

BTP has spent £30m (£13m on Hardwicke since acquisition and last year the plant absorbed over a third of BTP's £21m capital expenditure budget. After a 40 per cent rise in profits to £26.5m and with capacity flat out, the group's decision to spend at a similar level this year looks justified.

Shorn of its storage operations and now the polymers business, the re-named safety equipment division was the other star performer last year. Its world-leading position in supplying safety harnesses and the like to workers in areas as diverse as construction sites and oil rigs meant it was able to cash in on tighter safety legislation in the UK and the US, with operating profits jumping 26 per cent to £8.6m.

Further US legislation is expected to boost sales this year, although it might not do well to rely on Congress to deal with it speedily in an election year.

Poor to dismal performances in BTP's other two divisions, performance

chemicals and adhesives and textile coatings, should be reversed in 1994/97. Both suffered badly from last year's well-publicised surge in raw material costs, but prices have since fallen.

Gearing of 7 per cent means BTP is well placed to repeat its success with MTM and is keen to buy. Without a further big buy, profits of £52m this year would put the shares, up 16p at 294p, on a forward p/e of 14. Hold.

## An eye-opener from Applied

Crack open the champagne, sing hallelujah - Applied Holographics has made a profit for the first time in its 12-year, stock market history. So much for City short-termism, the company's loyal band of shareholders deserve a medal for their patience and perseverance, especially those who stumped up for last year's £2.3m rights issue.

Before the celebrations get out of hand, it should be recalled that there have been many false dawns. Holographic products have been developed before, only to be overtaken by technology or unable to find a market.

BZV won the title, while last year's victors Banque Indosuez came in joint fourth.

A former employee of Warburgs - which did not take part - sniffs: "Warburgs used to win the Dragon Boat races in Hong Kong, you know."

A female spokeswoman for an investment bank which will remain nameless, disagrees with the comparisons with *Hawaii Five-O*: "They haven't got the surf - or the handsome men."

Worried about getting downsized? Expect short shrift from the Inland Revenue.

Picture the scene at the Institute of Chartered

Management fairs are bunk So says "top UK guru" Sumantra Ghoshal, professor of Strategic Leadership at the London Business School. "Too many companies in the UK are tired and weighed down by change overload. After rounds of rationalisation and restructuring, they have created an oppressive internal environment that saps their employees' initiative, creativity and commitment. The critical challenge for managers is to create the right internal environment. If they do so, their people will deliver the profits." So forget downsizing and make your employees feel happy and secure. That'll be the day.

## ANZ Grindlays gets that sinking feeling

## CITY DIARY

JOHN WILLCOCK



Messing about on the river: 'Hawaii-Five-O' it was not

Accountants annual conference in London (no, don't fall asleep); a leading bean counter is expounding on the virtues of self assessment for income tax.

Because of self assessment the Inland Revenue will be able to cut 3,000 staff, he says. He adds that there will also be an impact on staffing levels in accountancy firms.

The Inland Revenue spokeswoman, Christina Smyth, pitches in: "It is the Revenue's explicit aim of reducing jobs."

The accountant then adds helpfully, just to clarify matters: "No, I'm not talking about accountants having to cut jobs."

But Ms Smyth corrects him: "No, that's what I mean."

A shadow falls over the

proceedings as hundreds of tax accountants try to remember whether they still have their cv oo the word processor ...

The Queen Mother has been presented with a fish fly (as used for trout fishing) made with the delicate hairs snipped from the testicles of RamRod, "a splendid Dorset Horn ram, who is the living trademark of Young's Brewery".

The 180-strong Young's pub chain and brewery has launched a £2.5m corporate image makeover, in which, according to a spokesman, the ram's manly equipment oo Young's trademark has been painted back in, after having been airbrushed out for a number of years.

The Young's spokesman says: "The testicles have a oew pride of place, as the hair from them is very fine and prized by fly makers."

"A fly maker asked for a snip of hair from RamRod recently, and he made two 'tup-flys', one of which he presented to the Queen Mother, the other to us." I am oot making this up.

## House of Fraser appoints director trio

NIGEL COPE

House of Fraser, the troubled department store group yesterday completed its management reshuffle with the appointment of three new directors. The shake-up includes the departure of Tony Hancock, the operations director, who is leaving to pursue "private interests".

Mr Hancock, who was on a one-year contract, will receive compensation of £150,000. Mr Hancock joined House of Fraser

four years ago and was seen as a "shadow" to Andrew Jennings, House of Fraser's former managing director who was ousted in March. "They used to perform many of the same functions. It was felt we needed clearer lines of responsibility," the company said.

Mr Hancock's departure is part of the "new broom" approach of chief executive John Coleman, who only joined from Sainsbury's in April. Two of the three new directors are former colleagues of Mr Coleman

when he was working at Burton. The new operations director is Stephen Hubbert, 49, who was operations director at Sainsbury's last year. He was previously at the operations director at Burton.

The two new merchandise directors are Ann Gordon and Roh Green. Ms Gordon will look after the buying of all clothing and cosmetics. She is currently trading director at Littlewoods stores

but was previously at River Island and Dorothy Perkins, which is part of Burton.

Roh Green takes control of buying in the homewares categories of soft furnishings and electrical goods. He has spent the last eight years at Selfridges where he was responsible for the store's buying of home categories. House of Fraser split its merchandise responsibilities in two after Rebecca Sharp the previous buying director, quit after just four and a half months.

Mr Coleman said the new team would put more focus on driving up sales, restoring margins and rebuilding profits. It is possible that Mr Coleman will make more changes in lower management positions where the reporting structure is considered muddled.

In April House of Fraser reported a 50 per cent slump in profits to £14m. The shares closed up 0.5p at 181p - which is just 1p above the flotation price.

## Warburg turns heat on French bid

SBC Warburg turned up the heat in the battle for control of French investment trust CIP yesterday when it extended its FF205 (£26) per share offer for the company until Wednesday, writes Nigel Cope.

The offer was made to the French bank BNP which yesterday rejected Warburg's initial offer to buy out its 84 per cent stake. The offer values the company at FF4,880m (£630m). BNP failed to make any contact with Warburg by yesterday's noon deadline, but issued a

statement saying it "is not and never has been disposed" to sell its CIP shares.

BNP made a lower offer to the minority shareholders last week, worth FF186 per share. It is thought Warburg's extension of the offer may allow time for other minority shareholders to start complaining about the level of BNP's offer.

Warburg insists that its offer is serious and that it would happily take control of the company. If successful it would have several options which would

include continuing to trade CIP as a single entity or breaking it up. CIP takes small stakes in quoted companies.

Warburg has a 3 per cent stake. According to records filed nine months ago other minority shareholders include Scottish Value Trust, Paribas and a collection of French institutions.

The battle for control has brought with it a clash of different banking cultures, pitting the comparative sleepy Paris house against the aggressive tactics of a City of London arbitrage department.

## FREE! The Independent online with AOL

With the AOL trial offer you can read the Independent online FREE for a month!

AOL trial offer also includes

- FREE software!
- FREE membership for a month!
- FREE 10 hours online!
- FREE technical support!
- FREE 5 email addresses per account!

Internet \* Email \* UK & World News  
Entertainment \* Sport \* Games  
Travel \* Computing \* Digital City  
Kids \* Chat \* Sport \* Finance  
28.8k access nationwide

AOL - the Internet and MORE!

CALL 0800 376 5376

for your FREE trial pack today!

includes telephone access and modem required.

Wherever you live, you can get the Independent.

## M&amp;S cheap loans step up brand battle

NIGEL COPE

Marks & Spencer made a further move into financial services yesterday when it announced plans to offer cheap loans to customers who hold an M&S chargecard.

The decision is the latest in a series of moves by large retailers which are using the strength of their brand names to offer other services. Though M&S denied its decision marks a riposte to rivals, it comes just days after Sainsbury's launched a loyalty card which may be used to offer financial services.

Earlier this month Tesco launched ClubCard Plus, a budget account with preferential rates of interest.

M&S said: "This is not a reaction to what the supermarkets are doing. We've had a charge card since 1985 and we now have 5 million members. Our research has shown that a lot of our customers would appreciate this kind of service."

Called Premier Reserve, the scheme offers loans up to £3,000. Customers decide the amount of the loan and are given a cheque book with 10 cheques. When they need to top up their normal bank account, either for a large purchase or because they have gone overdrawn, they write themselves a cheque from the loan account into their deposit account. M&S says it will save on the overdraft charges and appeal to people who normally avoid credit.

The interest rate will be 13.9 per cent APR for loans of £1,000 and over. For loans under £1,000 the rate is 14.9 per

cent. The rates will be increased after 1 October to 16.9 per cent and 17.9 per cent respectively.

Robert Snaife, retail analyst at Société Générale Strauss Turnbull said it was all part of extending the power of the M&S brand name: "It's all part of exploiting their matchless goodwill and get people more bound up with them."

M&S already offers personal loans and outstanding balances now exceed £520m. These loans have been sold relatively discreetly through direct mail.

The company launched its charge card in 1985, and then began offering personal loans and unit trusts in 1988. Last year it started selling PEPs and life assurance. Operating profits from financial services have been improving after a slow start. Last year they reached £661.4m compared with £49m in 1995. More than 600,000 new charge card accounts were also opened last year.

M&S financial services have their own separate head office in Chester. The company has had to expand into a second building to accommodate the growth of the business. It expects to recruit an additional 300 staff, a quarter of M&S UK sales are made through its charge card.

Other retailers which have made the move into financial services include Budegens which launched a Visa credit card last year. Tesco may add further facilities to its ClubCard Plus scheme. Virgin has also launched a PEP and is now expanding into life assurance.

## IN BRIEF

• Zeneca has received approval from the powerful US Food & Drug Administration for Merrem, its new antibiotic. The FDA is allowing the drug, a carbapenem antibiotic, to be used for serious infections resistant to other antibiotics. Analysts forecast that it could generate sales of around £200m in three to five years, up from £9m in 1995, when it received approval in the UK. The US market for antibiotics is worth around \$5.3bn (£3.4bn) annually and infectious diseases are estimated to kill roughly 17 million people a year world-wide, with concern growing about antibiotic-resistant strains, Zeneca said.

• Alkermes, a biotechnology group developing treatments for obesity and diarrhoea, plans to raise £15m from a flotation on the Alternative Investment Market. The group, which was only formed last year in the Cambridge Science Park, is expected to be valued at between £20m and £30m after listing. It has acquired rights or options on drug development candidates from Peptide Therapeutics, Oxford Molecular, BTG and Strathclyde University and aims to attack a market for obesity affecting 120 million people globally.

• Allied Domecq said sales of Carlsberg lager had increased by up to 69 per cent in pubs it controlled during the second week of the Euro 96 football tournament. Tom Wright, the Carlsberg-Tetley director, said on past market testing experience it was fair to draw a comparison between Allied's 70 controlled outlets spread throughout the UK and trends across all pubs offering Carlsberg products. Allied Domecq, which owns half of Carlsberg-Tetley, invested a substantial part of its £20m "Carlsberg Master Plan" marketing effort in the joint sponsorship of the Euro 96 championship.

• Unigate has paid £18m for the pork processing business of H Hargrave of Spalding in Lincolnshire. The acquisition will add sales of £93.5m to Unigate's Malton division, the UK's leading pigmeat processor, which has built annual turnover to more than £550m.

• Friendly Hotels has appointed Tony Potter as its new chief executive. Previously he was a director and senior vice-president for Europe of Hilton International. Henry Edwards steps down as Friendly Hotels chief executive, but remains chairman.

• Monument Oil & Gas unveiled capital reconstruction proposals involving the payment of 7.5p a share in cash to shareholders. The move is to coincide with the start-up of production from the Liverpool Bay oil and gas fields.

## COMPANY RESULTS

	Turnover £	Pre-tax £	EPS	Dividend
Cambridge Water (F)	16.7m (15.1m)	5.1m (5.38m)	25.4p (22.87p)	8.8p (8.11p)
Quays Ltd (F)	97.8m (80.1m)	1.4m (1.38m)	21.5p (27.4p)	6.2p (6p)
Quality Care Homes (F)	10.3m (7.98m)	2.4m (2.3m)	14.13p (12.85p)	1.81p (1.65p)
Prohibition Group (F)	16.9m (12.0m)	2.9m (1.22m)	18.7p (1.9p)	6.5p (-)
Applied Holographics (F)	8.08m (6.37m)	0.18m (0.67m)	0.71p (3.09p)	nil (-)
BTP (F)	982m (347m)	37.8m (37.3m)	16.57p (16.11p)	11.25p (10.71p)
John Lewis (F)	16.7m (14.8m)	0.59m (0.45m)	0.28p (0.23p)	0.1p (-)
Sainsbury (F)	31.4m (26.7m)	2.27m (2.08m)	5.3p (5.43p)	nil (-)
Templeley (F)	3.70m (2.80m)	0.14m (0.14m)	0.81p (0.59p)	0.4p (-)

(F) - First (Q) - fourth

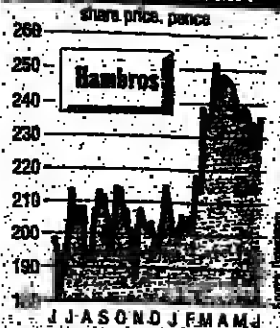


The German gold reserves are second only to those of the US and more than five times as great as those of the UK

# DATA BANK

FT-SE 100  
3710.8 -11.5  
FT-SE 250  
4433.3 -7.4  
FT-SE 350  
1878.4 -5.2  
SEAQ VOLUME  
599.4m shares,  
29,794 bargains  
Gilt Index  
92.49 +0.17

# SHARE SPOTLIGHT



# Sun Life shines out in a dull investment climate

The shine quickly came off Sun Life and Provincial when the insurance group's shares returned to the stock market after a five-year absence.

In early trading they touched 243p in their when issued form. It was a solid if unspectacular advance from the 235p flotation price. But demand in the after market was barren and by the close the price had slipped to 232p.

Sun Life disappeared when Liberty Life of South Africa and UAP of France gained control. Last year UAP took over Liberty's interest.

The French giant retains a controlling interest following the share sale.

The low key response did not worry Sun Life. Said a spokesman: "This comes as no surprise. All the comments

have been this was never going to be a rocketship but that these were shares to tuck away for the long term."

Even so Sun Life produced a rewarding business for a market almost starved of action. Seaq put volume at 41.7 million making the shares easily the most actively traded.

The rest of the market drifted aimlessly in the summer sunshine with no hint of any determined investment interest filtering through the general air of lethargy.

With many institutions seemingly content with their portfolios there appears to be little incentive for the round of late adjustments which often occur as a quarter comes to an end.

Said one trader: "So far there has been very little window dressing and unless the market moves sharply there is unlikely to be." The FT-SE 100 index slipped 11.5 points to



# MARKET REPORT

# DEREK PAIN

Stock market reporter of the year

3,710.8, provoking worries about its ability to hold above 3,700 in the dull investment climate. Turnover was just below 600 million shares which means the market is perilously close to sliding into the red.

Among blue chips British Aerospace rose 14p to 990p peak on hopes of defence contracts but the three Footsie newcomers suffered the fate of many before them, an uninspiring debut.

Next lost 7p to 585p, Orange 6p to 237.5p and United News & Media 3p to 719p.

British Biotech endured another uncomfortable session, losing 108p to 2,400p. Panmure Gordon is suggesting a switch

into Chiroscience, off 16p to 453p. Celsis International added 6p to 122p following institutional meetings.

Another newcomer, Sinclair Montrose Healthcare, made the expected healthy start, closing at 167p against a 140p placing price. The company has a computerised staff bank from which NHS trusts draw doctors and nursing cover.

Amersham International was another healthcare group in demand. The shares gained 21p to 1,018p, inspired by a one million agency cross at 1,045p.

BTR's analyst meeting left the shares a shade lower at 255p with the 95/96 warrants slipping 0.5p to 8p.

On the media pitch Mirror Group slipped 4p to 209p as Panmure Gordon shaded its profit forecast. Columbus, the travel publisher, edged ahead 2p to 21p. Yorkshire Television continued to enjoy bid speculation, putting on 10p to 1,148p.

Thalweg Oil added 3.5p to 89.5p as it only rolled out a 500,000 rights issue at 80p a share. The ratio is one-for-five. Hambros, the merchant bank, gained 7p to 237p in bank trading. Takeover talk is never far from the group but the latest share run-up 1p in two days - is thought to owe more to its controlling stake in Hambros Countrywide, the estate agent which about its accounting policies, falling 9p to 182p, a 12 month low.

Cedardata, the computer group, firmed to 186p. Greig Middleton, the stockbroker, placed four million shares with institutions at 180p.

On the media pitch Mirror Group slipped 4p to 209p as Panmure Gordon shaded its profit forecast. Columbus, the travel publisher, edged ahead 2p to 21p. Yorkshire Television continued to enjoy bid speculation, putting on 10p to 1,148p.

Thalweg Oil added 3.5p to 89.5p as it only rolled out a 500,000 rights issue at 80p a share. The ratio is one-for-five. Hambros, the merchant bank, gained 7p to 237p in bank trading. Takeover talk is never far from the group but the latest share run-up 1p in two days - is thought to owe more to its controlling stake in Hambros Countrywide, the estate agent which about its accounting policies, falling 9p to 182p, a 12 month low.

Cedardata, the computer group, firmed to 186p. Greig Middleton, the stockbroker, placed four million shares with institutions at 180p.

# TAKING STOCK

Westmount Energy, run by long-time oilmen Richard Eldridge and Derek Williams, has acquired a slice of the expected action around the Falkland Islands.

It is taking a 20 per cent interest in Desire Petroleum which has 20 per cent of a group which will be bidding in the forthcoming Falklands oil licensing round.

Mr Williams, who ran Charterhall before it was taken over, is becoming chairman and chief executive and lifting his stake to 16.13 per cent. The shares rose 5p to 31p.

Shares of Birse, the construction group once teetering on the brink, rose 4.5p to 27p.

Year's figures are due soon and they should show the first profit for five years. In the first six months profits were £340,000.

# Alcoholic Beverages

Company	Price	Change
Adnoca	180.00	0.00
Beck's	180.00	0.00
Carlsberg	180.00	0.00
Heineken	180.00	0.00
Interbrew	180.00	0.00
Kaiser	180.00	0.00
Miller	180.00	0.00
Orkla	180.00	0.00
Reckitt	180.00	0.00
Stout	180.00	0.00
Tennent	180.00	0.00
Watson	180.00	0.00

# Banks, Merchant

Company	Price	Change
Barclays	180.00	0.00
Bank of Scotland	180.00	0.00
Bank of Ireland	180.00	0.00
Bank of London	180.00	0.00
Bank of Montreal	180.00	0.00
Bank of New York	180.00	0.00
Bank of Paris	180.00	0.00
Bank of Spain	180.00	0.00
Bank of Sweden	180.00	0.00
Bank of Tokyo	180.00	0.00
Bank of West	180.00	0.00

# Banks, Retail

Company	Price	Change
Bank of America	180.00	0.00
Bank of Canada	180.00	0.00
Bank of China	180.00	0.00
Bank of India	180.00	0.00
Bank of Japan	180.00	0.00
Bank of Korea	180.00	0.00
Bank of Malaysia	180.00	0.00
Bank of Mexico	180.00	0.00
Bank of Netherlands	180.00	0.00
Bank of Norway	180.00	0.00
Bank of Portugal	180.00	0.00

# Diversified Industrials

Company	Price	Change
Adnoca	180.00	0.00
Beck's	180.00	0.00
Carlsberg	180.00	0.00
Heineken	180.00	0.00
Interbrew	180.00	0.00
Kaiser	180.00	0.00
Miller	180.00	0.00
Orkla	180.00	0.00
Reckitt	180.00	0.00
Stout	180.00	0.00
Tennent	180.00	0.00
Watson	180.00	0.00

# Breweries, Pubs & Rest

Company	Price	Change
Adnoca	180.00	0.00
Beck's	180.00	0.00
Carlsberg	180.00	0.00
Heineken	180.00	0.00
Interbrew	180.00	0.00
Kaiser	180.00	0.00
Miller	180.00	0.00
Orkla	180.00	0.00
Reckitt	180.00	0.00
Stout	180.00	0.00
Tennent	180.00	0.00
Watson	180.00	0.00

# Building/Construction

Company	Price	Change
Adnoca	180.00	0.00
Beck's	180.00	0.00
Carlsberg	180.00	0.00
Heineken	180.00	0.00
Interbrew	180.00	0.00
Kaiser	180.00	0.00
Miller	180.00	0.00
Orkla	180.00	0.00
Reckitt	180.00	0.00
Stout	180.00	0.00
Tennent	180.00	0.00
Watson	180.00	0.00

# Electronics

Company	Price	Change
Adnoca	180.00	0.00
Beck's	180.00	0.00
Carlsberg	180.00	0.00
Heineken	180.00	0.00
Interbrew	180.00	0.00
Kaiser	180.00	0.00
Miller	180.00	0.00
Orkla	180.00	0.00
Reckitt	180.00	0.00
Stout	180.00	0.00
Tennent	180.00	0.00
Watson	180.00	0.00

# Food Manufacturers

Company	Price	Change
Adnoca	180.00	0.00
Beck's	180.00	0.00
Carlsberg	180.00	0.00
Heineken	180.00	0.00
Interbrew	180.00	0.00
Kaiser	180.00	0.00
Miller	180.00	0.00
Orkla	180.00	0.00
Reckitt	180.00	0.00
Stout	180.00	0.00
Tennent	180.00	0.00
Watson	180.00	0.00

# Food Distribution

Company	Price	Change
Adnoca	180.00	0.00
Beck's	180.00	0.00
Carlsberg	180.00	0.00
Heineken	180.00	0.00
Interbrew	180.00	0.00
Kaiser	180.00	0.00
Miller	180.00	0.00
Orkla	180.00	0.00
Reckitt	180.00	0.00
Stout	180.00	0.00
Tennent	180.00	0.00
Watson	180.00	0.00

# Health Care

Company	Price	Change
Adnoca	180.00	0.00
Beck's	180.00	0.00
Carlsberg	180.00	0.00
Heineken	180.00	0.00
Interbrew	180.00	0.00
Kaiser	180.00	0.00
Miller	180.00	0.00
Orkla	180.00	0.00
Reckitt	180.00	0.00
Stout	180.00	0.00
Tennent	180.00	0.00
Watson	180.00	0.00

# Household Goods

Company	Price	Change
Adnoca	180.00	0.00
Beck's	180.00	0.00
Carlsberg	180.00	0.00
Heineken	180.00	0.00
Interbrew	180.00	0.00
Kaiser	180.00	0.00
Miller	180.00	0.00
Orkla	180.00	0.00
Reckitt	180.00	0.00
Stout	180.00	0.00
Tennent	180.00	0.00
Watson	180.00	0.00

# Insurance

Company	Price	Change
Adnoca	180.00	0.00
Beck's	180.00	0.00
Carlsberg	180.00	0.00
Heineken	180.00	0.00
Interbrew	180.00	0.00
Kaiser	180.00	0.00
Miller	180.00	0.00
Orkla	180.00	0.00
Reckitt	180.00	0.00
Stout	180.00	0.00
Tennent	180.00	0.00
Watson	180.00	0.00

# Investment Companies

Company	Price	Change
Adnoca	180.00	0.00
Beck's	180.00	0.00
Carlsberg	180.00	0.00
Heineken	180.00	0.00
Interbrew	180.00	0.00
Kaiser	180.00	0.00
Miller	180.00	0.00
Orkla	180.00	0.00
Reckitt	180.00	0.00
Stout	180.00	0.00
Tennent	180.00	0.00
Watson	180.00	0.00

# Investment Trusts

Company	Price	Change
Adnoca	180.00	0.00
Beck's	180.00	0.00
Carlsberg	180.00	0.00
Heineken	180.00	0.00
Interbrew	180.00	0.00
Kaiser	180.00	0.00
Miller	180.00	0.00
Orkla	180.00	0.00
Reckitt	180.00	0.00
Stout	180.00	0.00
Tennent	180.00	0.00
Watson	180.00	0.00

# Leisure & Hotels

Company	Price	Change
Adnoca	180.00	0.00
Beck's	180.00	0.00
Carlsberg	180.00	0.00
Heineken	180.00	0.00
Interbrew	180.00	0.00
Kaiser	180.00	0.00
Miller	180.00	0.00
Orkla	180.00	0.00
Reckitt	180.00	0.00
Stout	180.00	0.00
Tennent	180.00	0.00
Watson	180.00	0.00

# Life Assurance

Company	Price	Change
Adnoca	180.00	0.00
Beck's	180.00	0.00
Carlsberg	180.00	0.00
Heineken	180.00	0.00
Interbrew	180.00	0.00
Kaiser	180.00	0.00
Miller	180.00	0.00
Orkla	180.00	0.00
Reckitt	180.00	0.00
Stout	180.00	0.00
Tennent	180.00	0.00
Watson	180.00	0.00

# Media

Company	Price	Change
Adnoca	180.00	0.00
Beck's	180.00	0.00
Carlsberg	180.00	0.00
Heineken	180.00	0.00
Interbrew	180.00	0.00
Kaiser	180.00	0.00
Miller	180.00	0.00
Orkla	180.00	0.00
Reckitt	180.00	0.00
Stout	180.00	0.00
Tennent	180.00	0.00
Watson	180.00	0.00

# Pharmaceuticals

Company	Price	Change
Adnoca	180.00	0.00
Beck's	180.00	0.00
Carlsberg	180.00	0.00
Heineken	180.00	0.00
Interbrew	180.00	0.00
Kaiser	180.00	0.00
Miller	180.00	0.00
Orkla	180.00	0.00
Reckitt	180.00	0.00
Stout	180.00	0.00
Tennent	180.00	0.00
Watson	180.00	0.00

# Printing & Paper

Company	Price	Change
Adnoca	180.00	0.00
Beck's	180.00	0.00
Carlsberg	180.00	0.00
Heineken	180.00	0.00
Interbrew	1	



# business

## Table talk turns to structural issue of unemployment

In 1650 a plague of fleas was convicted of disorderly conduct in Munster in Germany, and was banned from the town for 10 years



### ECONOMIC VIEW HAMISH McRAE

It is summer, so it must be the International conference season. Last weekend it was the European summit in Florence; next it is Lyons, where this time it is the Group of Seven meeting for their next annual economic summit. These events are generally as political as they are economic, leading to sneers that their aim is more to let politicians strut their stuff, than to have any serious discussion about the world economy.

But the tone of these discussions has shifted during the last 10 to 15 years. It used to be principally about macro-economic growth, inflation, currency movements, payments imbalances and the like. Now, while the still talk about that, there is for obvious reasons much more about one structural issue, unemployment. This has dominated the last three summits, and even led to a special jobs summit last year. Expect, this weekend, more of this.

But there are surely two things missing here. One is an acknowledgement of the structural changes taking place between the developed world and what is still seen as the less developed world; the other, the structural changes taking place within developing countries, partly as a result of rapid economic growth outside the G7.

Thus the seven – the US, Japan, Germany, France, the UK, Italy and Canada – are conventionally seen as the world's largest economies, but in reality (according to an OECD study last year) China is already larger than Japan, and India larger than France. The balance will shift further, so (on IMF estimates this time) by 2004 the developing world as a whole will have a larger output than the developed world.

But at least this shift in power has

now been generally recognised and discussed in a fairly orderly way, even if the institutional structure of the G7 has failed to keep up. There has, by contrast, been a much more chaotic debate about the structural changes taking place within developed countries, with everything from competition from mainland China, the downsizing of industry, youth unemployment and the absence of a feel-good factor all jumbled together.

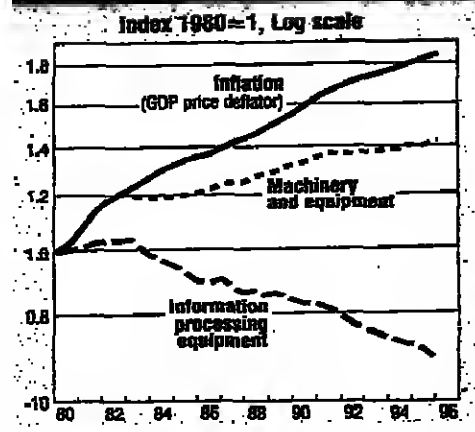
The last three are obvious concerns of mainstream politicians, and competition from low-wage countries has been brought to public notice by people like Ross Perot and Sir James Goldsmith to support their views on the need for trade barriers against the developing world. But much of the political focus has been very well, politicised – something terrible is hap-

pening, but a thoughtful analysis of one of the most important: the impact of the new technologies of the last 15 years on the developed world, and the different impact this has had on the US, Japan and Germany.

The central point is that there has been a sharp fall in the cost of capital equipment during the last 15 years. This has been most dramatic in the case of computer kit where the price has fallen in absolute terms, but there have also been falls in real terms in machinery (see left-hand graph). Investment goods have also become much more capable, thanks largely to the incorporation of chips.

Meanwhile, labour has continued to cost more. This fall in the cost of capital vs a rise in labour has encouraged companies everywhere to speed up the process of replacing people with machines. But the shift took place at different speeds in those three economies, happening first in the US because the dollar was seriously overvalued in the early 1980s and therefore the pressure on costs was greatest; next it happened in Japan for the rise of the yen did not really get under way until the middle 1980s; and it happened last in Germany, for the mark was quite undervalued through

### US PRICE OF CAPITAL EQUIPMENT



the 1980s and only began to climb sharply after unification. The result, BCA argues, is that the shake-out of labour from manufacturing in Germany has taken place much later than in the US or even Japan. It has further been impeded by cultural barriers.

You can see the shift in employment share between manufacturing and services (production and non-production in the case of Germany) in the right-hand graphs, which show the early, steady shift taking place in the US; a slower but equally steady shift in Japan; and not much change at all in Germany until the last two years when the shift of people out of manufacturing has been moving very fast.

What are the implications of this? BCA argues that the early and rapid use of US industry has made of these cheaper and better capital goods underpins the rating that Wall Street has given to US companies. The long and sustained US expansion it sees as the

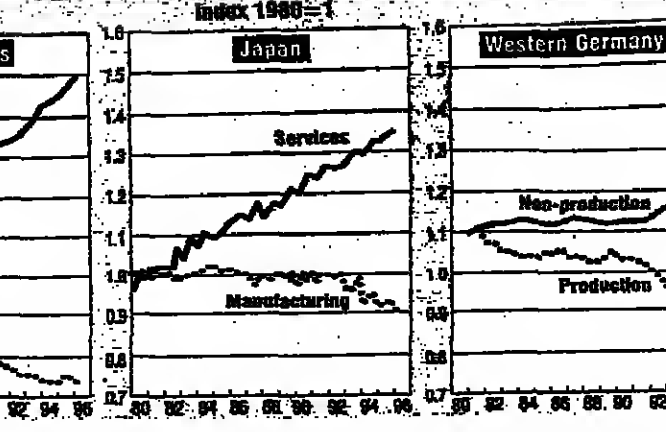
pay-off for the speed at which the US has restructured. Insofar as Japan and Germany carry out similar improvements to their industries, they too will benefit correspondingly.

Japan, it argues, is making the necessary changes, with the "jobs for life" culture eroding rapidly as companies maintain investment and continue to

improve efficiency. But it is not optimistic about the pace of change in Germany, arguing that what took the US 10 years might take Germany a generation.

Since Germany has the highest labour costs in the world, these will have to be brought into line and the slower that the country upgrades its capital stock and cuts employment in manufacturing, the greater the de-

### EMPLOYMENT SHARES IN MANUFACTURING AND SERVICES



preciation of the mark that will be needed to equalise labour costs.

There is a conclusion here for financial markets: If the mark (or the Euro which takes over from it) becomes a weak currency, there is a risk of higher inflation and higher long-term interest rates. Indeed, BCA expects German bond yields to move

that way. Cheaper capital equipment is producing waves of adjustment around the globe, and will continue to do so for the foreseeable future.

Interesting idea, but is it right? It is very difficult, in the middle of what is clearly a seismic set of structural changes in the world economy, to give the correct weight to the various forces driving those changes. We will not fully understand what is happening until long after the event, maybe never. But common sense would suggest that all the array of technology that has gone into the factories and offices of developed countries over the last 15 years must have had some impact, and seeing the advent of the micro-chip and the associated fall in the real cost of capital goods as prime movers is intuitively right. I don't think they will talk about this much in Lyons, but if political leaders want to understand why such changes are happening in the developed world, then they should. This is important.

### A labour shake-out in Germany has taken place much later than in the US

opening and we've got to stop it – and much less effort seems to have been made to try and understand the forces that are at work.

Some new work by the Bank Credit Analyst Research Group, presented at a conference in Bermuda last month, ought to be in the package of papers of all the G7 delegates. It is not a complete synthesis of all the structural forces at work in the world

machines. But the shift took place at different speeds in those three economies, happening first in the US because the dollar was seriously overvalued in the early 1980s and therefore the pressure on costs was greatest; next it happened in Japan for the rise of the yen did not really get under way until the middle 1980s; and it happened last in Germany, for the mark was quite undervalued through

### Foreign Exchange Rates

Country	Spot	1 month	3 months	D-Mark	Spot	1 month	3 months
US	153.99	5.3	7.4	1000			
Canada	2000	11.0	30.37	133.38	2.1	2.0	0.0905
Germany	232.98	46.41	140.19	133.16	2.1	2.0	0.0905
France	232.98	46.41	140.19	133.16	2.1	2.0	0.0905
Italy	232.98	46.41	140.19	133.16	2.1	2.0	0.0905
Japan	163.00	75.70	225.28	103.00	45.44	136.13	71.2405
ECU	124.47	15.11	45.40	123.72	7.8	23.25	0.0278
Belgium	48.58	12.7	32.26	31.506	6.5	19.16	20.5758
Denmark	50.70	242.20	445.05	51.895	27.0	102.02	12.038
Netherlands	264.32	65.57	197.74	17.95	35.32	107.102	12.038
Ireland	0.0727	7.3	20.14	15.832	4.7	12.17	0.0124
Norway	100.00	100.00	310.00	65.458	42.7	10.60	4.224
Spain	164.33	21.61	69.96	16.860	23.27	64.72	84.8100
Sweden	267.00	105.12	310.00	58.725	28.30	43.263	1.34503
Switzerland	194.55	105.12	310.00	58.725	28.30	43.263	1.34503
Australia	194.55	105.12	310.00	58.725	28.30	43.263	1.34503
Hong Kong	10.61	224.70	77.383	2.12	55.5	5.0534	
Malaysia	34.73	0.0	0.0	24.885	4.1	60.80	1.6314
New Zealand	22.40	43.57	133.16	14.07	30.32	39.40	0.9642
Saudi Arabia	57.92	0.0	0.0	32.055	2.14	2.4445	0.14
Singapore	23.09	0.0	0.0	14.008	41.30	103.88	0.0205

### Other Spot Rates

Country	Spot	1 month	3 months	D-Mark	Spot	1 month	3 months
Argentina	123.91	10.78	10.78	10.78			
Australia	123.91	10.78	10.78	10.78			
Canada	123.91	10.78	10.78	10.78			
China	123.91	10.78	10.78	10.78			
France	123.91	10.78	10.78	10.78			
Germany	123.91	10.78	10.78	10.78			
Italy	123.91	10.78	10.78	10.78			
Japan	123.91	10.78	10.78	10.78			
UK	123.91	10.78	10.78	10.78			
US	123.91	10.78	10.78	10.78			

### Interest Rates

Country	Rate	Country	Rate	Country	Rate
UK	5.75%	Germany	5.75%	US	5.75%
France	5.75%	Italy	5.75%	Japan	5.75%
Canada	5.75%	Australia	5.75%	South Africa	5.75%
Spain	5.75%	Sweden	5.75%	Denmark	5.75%
Netherlands	5.75%	Belgium	5.75%	Portugal	5.75%
Greece	5.75%	Ireland	5.75%	Finland	5.75%
Switzerland	5.75%	Sweden	5.75%	Denmark	5.75%
Netherlands	5.75%	Belgium	5.75%	Portugal	5.75%
Greece	5.75%	Ireland	5.75%	Finland	5.75%
Switzerland	5.75%	Sweden	5.75%	Denmark	5.75%
Netherlands	5.75%	Belgium	5.75%	Portugal	5.75%
Greece	5.75%	Ireland	5.75%	Finland	5.75%
Switzerland	5.75%	Sweden	5.75%	Denmark	5.75%
Netherlands	5.75%	Belgium	5.75%	Portugal	5.75%
Greece	5.75%	Ireland	5.75%	Finland	5.75%
Switzerland	5.75%	Sweden	5.75%	Denmark	5.75%
Netherlands	5.75%	Belgium	5.75%	Portugal	5.75%
Greece	5.75%	Ireland	5.75%	Finland	5.75%
Switzerland	5.75%	Sweden	5.75%	Denmark	5.75%
Netherlands	5.75%	Belgium	5.75%	Portugal	5.75%
Greece	5.75%	Ireland	5.75%	Finland	5.75%
Switzerland	5.75%	Sweden	5.75%	Denmark	5.75%
Netherlands	5.75%	Belgium	5.75%	Portugal	5.75%
Greece	5.75%	Ireland	5.75%	Finland	5.75%
Switzerland	5.75%	Sweden	5.75%	Denmark	5.75%
Netherlands	5.75%	Belgium	5.75%	Portugal	5.75%
Greece	5.75%	Ireland	5.75%	Finland	5.75%
Switzerland	5.75%	Sweden	5.75%	Denmark	5.75%
Netherlands	5.75%	Belgium	5.75%	Portugal	5.75%
Greece	5.75%	Ireland	5.75%	Finland	5.75%
Switzerland	5.75%	Sweden	5.75%	Denmark	5.75%
Netherlands	5.75%	Belgium	5.75%	Portugal	5.75%
Greece	5.75%	Ireland	5.75%	Finland	5.75%
Switzerland	5.75%	Sweden	5.75%	Denmark	5.75%
Netherlands	5.75%	Belgium	5.75%	Portugal	5.75%
Greece	5.75%	Ireland	5.75%	Finland	5.75%
Switzerland	5.75%	Sweden	5.75%	Denmark	5.75%
Netherlands	5.75%	Belgium	5.75%	Portugal	5.75%
Greece	5.75%	Ireland	5.75%	Finland	5.75%
Switzerland	5.75%	Sweden	5.75%	Denmark	5.75%
Netherlands	5.75%	Belgium	5.75%	Portugal	5.75%
Greece	5.75%	Ireland	5.75%	Finland	5.75%
Switzerland	5.75%	Sweden	5.75%	Denmark	5.75%
Netherlands	5.75%	Belgium	5.75%	Portugal	5.75%
Greece	5.75%	Ireland	5.75%	Finland	5.75%
Switzerland	5.75%	Sweden	5.75%	Denmark	5.75%
Netherlands	5.75%	Belgium	5.75%	Portugal	5.75%
Greece	5.75%	Ireland	5.75%	Finland	5.75%
Switzerland	5.75%	Sweden	5.75%	Denmark	5.75%
Netherlands	5.75%	Belgium	5.75%	Portugal	5.75%
Greece	5.75%	Ireland	5.75%	Finland	5.75%
Switzerland	5.75%	Sweden	5.75%	Denmark	5.75%
Netherlands	5.75%	Belgium	5.75%	Portugal	5.75%
Greece	5.75%	Ireland	5.75%	Finland	5.75%
Switzerland	5.75%	Sweden	5.75%	Denmark	5.75%
Netherlands	5.75%	Belgium	5.75%	Portugal	5.75%
Greece	5.75%	Ireland	5.75%	Finland	5.75%
Switzerland	5.75%	Sweden	5.75%	Denmark	5.75%
Netherlands	5.75%	Belgium	5.75%	Portugal	5.75%
Greece	5.75%	Ireland	5.75%	Finland	5.75%
Switzerland	5.75%	Sweden	5.75%	Denmark	5.75%
Netherlands	5.75%	Belgium	5.75%	Portugal	5.75%
Greece	5.75%	Ireland	5.75%	Finland	5.75%
Switzerland	5.75%	Sweden	5.75%	Denmark	5.75%
Netherlands	5.75%	Belgium	5.75%	Portugal	5.75%
Greece	5.75%	Ireland	5.75%	Finland	5.75%
Switzerland	5.75%	Sweden	5.75%	Denmark	5.75%
Netherlands	5.75%	Belgium	5.75%	Portugal	5.75%
Greece	5.75%	Ireland	5.75%	Finland	5.75%
Switzerland	5.75%	Sweden	5.75%	Denmark	5.75%
Netherlands	5.75%	Belgium	5.75%	Portugal	5.75%
Greece	5.75%	Ireland	5.75%	Finland	5.75%
Switzerland	5.75%	Sweden	5.75%	Denmark	5.75%
Netherlands	5.75%	Belgium	5.75%	Portugal	5.75%
Greece	5.75%	Ireland	5.75%	Finland	5.75%
Switzerland	5.75%	Sweden	5.75%	Denmark	5.75%
Netherlands	5.75%	Belgium	5.75%	Portugal	5.75%
Greece	5.75%	Ireland	5.75%	Finland	5.75%
Switzerland	5.75%	Sweden	5.75%	Denmark	5.75%
Netherlands	5.75%	Belgium	5.75%	Portugal	5.75%
Greece	5.75%	Ireland	5.75%	Finland	5.75%
Switzerland	5.75%	Sweden	5.75%	Denmark	5.75%
Netherlands	5.75%	Belgium	5.75%	Portugal	5.75%
Greece	5.75%	Ireland	5.75%	Finland	5.75%
Switzerland	5.75%	Sweden	5.75%	Denmark	5.75%
Netherlands	5.75%	Belgium	5.75%	Portugal	5.75%
Greece	5.75%	Ireland	5.75%	Finland	5.75%
Switzerland	5.75%	Sweden	5.75%	Denmark	5.75%
Netherlands	5.75%	Belgium	5.75%	Portugal	5.75%
Greece	5.75%	Ireland	5.75%	Finland	5.75%
Switzerland	5.75%	Sweden	5.75%	Denmark	5.75%
Netherlands	5.75%	Belgium	5.75%	Portugal	5.75%
Greece	5.75%	Ireland	5.75%	Finland	5.75%
Switzerland	5.75%	Sweden	5.75%	Denmark	5.75%
Netherlands	5.75%	Belgium	5.75%	Portugal	5.75%
Greece	5.75%	Ireland	5.75%	Finland	5.75%
Switzerland	5.75%	Sweden	5.75%	Denmark	5.75%
Netherlands	5.75%	Belgium	5.75%	Portugal	5.75%
Greece	5.75%	Ireland	5.75%	Finland	5.75%
Switzerland	5.75%	Sweden	5.75%	Denmark	5.75%
Netherlands	5.75%	Belgium	5.75%	Portugal	5.75%
Greece	5.75%	Ireland	5.75%	Finland	5.75%
Switzerland	5.75%	Sweden	5.75%	Denmark	5.75%
Netherlands	5.75%	Belgium	5.75%	Portugal	5.75%
Greece	5.75%	Ireland	5.75%	Finland	5.75%
Switzerland	5.75%	Sweden	5.75%	Denmark	5.75%
Netherlands	5.75%	Belgium	5.75%	Portugal	5.75%
Greece	5.75%	Ireland	5.75%	Finland	5.75%
Switzerland	5.75%	Sweden	5.75%	Denmark	5.75%
Netherlands	5.75%	Belgium	5.75%	Portugal	5.75%
Greece	5.75%	Ireland	5.75%	Finland	5.75%
Switzerland	5.75%	Sweden	5.75%	Denmark	5.75%
Netherlands	5.75%	Belgium	5.75%	Portugal	5.75%
Greece	5.75%	Ireland	5.75%	Finland	5.75%
Switzerland	5.75%	Sweden	5.75%	Denmark	5.75%
Netherlands	5.75%	Belgium	5.75%	Portugal	5.75%
Greece	5.75%	Ireland	5.75%	Finland	5.75%
Switzerland	5.75%	Sweden	5.75%	Denmark	5.75%
Netherlands	5.75%	Belgium	5.75%	Portugal	5.75%
Greece	5.75%	Ireland	5.75%	Finland	5.75%
Switzerland	5.75%	Sweden	5.75%	Denmark	5.75%
Netherlands	5.75%	Belgium	5.75%	Portugal	5.75%
Greece	5.75%	Ireland	5.75%	Finland	5.75%
Switzerland	5.75%	Sweden	5.75%	Denmark	5.75%
Netherlands	5.75%	Belgium	5.75%	Portugal	5.75%







## sport

# Chelsea import France's Leboeuf

## Football

ANDREW MARTIN

Raoud Gullit made his second foray into Europe on Chelsea's behalf yesterday when the new player-manager brought the French centre-half, Franck Leboeuf, to Stamford Bridge from Strasbourg for £2.5m.

The balding 28-year-old defender has signed a four-year deal with the London club and is Gullit's second major capture since he took over from Glenn Hoddle last month.

Gullit, who recently persuaded his former Sampdoria colleague and Juventus striker Gianluca Vialli to join him at Chelsea, heard that he had won the race to sign Leboeuf when the club's managing director, Colin Hutchinson, and the coach, Graham Rix, were given permission to complete the deal at France's Euro '96 base in Wigan.

Gullit, meanwhile, learned

yesterday that he will have to wait an extra 24 hours before beginning his managerial career in earnest. The dictates of Sky Sports' coverage of the Premiership means Chelsea's first match of the season, against Southampton at The Dell, will be before the satellite channel's cameras on Sunday, 18 August.

Leeds United are hoping to sign Charlton Athletic's highly-rated Lee Bowyer. The 19-year-old midfielder has attracted the attention of several Premiership clubs, with Coventry and Sheffield Wednesday having offered around £2.5m. Bowyer, however, appears to be heading to Elland Road after the player and his father met the Leeds manager, Howard Wilkinson, at the weekend.

"The move is now up to the boy," Wilkinson said. "He obviously wants to be sure that whatever move he makes is the right one and it's a case now of waiting for his decision."

Wilkinson sees Bowyer as a

long-term replacement for Gary Speed, who moved to Everton last week in a £3.5m deal.

Bolton have underlined their determination to regain a Premiership place at the first attempt by announcing a £2.25m double-signing. The Danish midfielder pair of Michael Johansen and Per Frandsen have agreed terms to move from FC Copenhagen.

Johansen, aged 23, is a Danish Under-21 player who captained the club last season. Frandsen, 25, has played in the full Danish international side and spent three seasons with the French club, Lille.

The deals represent Bolton's first move into the transfer market following their relegation to the First Division. They have money to spend following the £3.5m sale of the defender Alan Stubbs to Celtic.

Birmingham City's £1m bid for Blackburn's Mike Newell is being held up by the striker's wage demands.



Michael Johnson erupts from the blocks to break the 17-year-old 200m world record. Photograph: Allsport

## Johnson rides time's arrow to Atlanta

## Athletics

Michael Johnson reflected on his achievement of breaking Pietro Mennea's 17-year-old world 200 metres record and predicted the new mark might only last a few days.

The 28-year-old Texan finished in 19.66sec at the US Olympic trials in Atlanta on Sunday night, surpassing the Italian's 19.72 set at altitude in Mexico City on 12 September, 1979. Jeff Williams finished second in 20.03 and the 1992 Olympic champion, Michael Marsh, was third in 20.04.

Johnson said: "We've got three of the best runners in the world right here. So it's going to be tough again in another month at the Olympics. Whenever you've got tough competition, I think the world record could go down even further. I feel like I'm capable of running 19.5."

Allest Johnson equalled the second fastest 110m hurdles ever at the trials. His time of 12.92sec was one-hundredth of a second off Colin Jackson's world record of 12.91.

## Minor days a major appeal of the game



Henry Blofeld recalls the parson, the flashing blade and a brush with cricket's big time as a Norfolk part-timer 31 years ago

Thirty-one years ago, in 1965, Norfolk went to Southampton at the start of May to play Hampshire in the first round of the Gillette Cup, the original limited-over competition which began in 1963. Today they retrace their steps in the first round of this year's NatWest trophy.

In that first encounter I was lucky enough to be chosen to open the batting for a Norfolk side captained by none other than WJ (Bill) Edrich of Compton and Edrich fame. When WJ retired from Middlesex, he returned to the county he had started with before the war and captained us until well into his fifties.

In those far off days, a game against a first-class county was awarded to the top five in the previous year's minor County Championship. Nowadays most minor counties get their chance and their instant demise is an all too familiar occurrence. In 1965, it was new and breathtakingly exciting for the lucky few.

There we were, a group of part-timers, heading for a glimpse of the big-time. Our captain, whose optimism usually defied all - or most - known logic, was convinced that we could win. I am not sure that he did not convince us, too.

We were more than just a motley crew. Terry Allcock, who kept wicket, also played at wing-half for Norwich City when the Third Division South side reached the semi-final of the 1959 FA Cup and lost to Luton in a replay.

David Pilch, who used to bat and bowl the seam with equal distinction, was a direct descendant of Fuller Pilch of Norfolk and Kent in the 1840s. Claude Rutter, our other opening batsmen, was a parson and the most formidable operator in the pulpit.

It would be stretching the truth to say that the County Ground at Southampton was full. The toss was conducted in some style by WJ and Colin Ingleby-Mackenzie, now the president-elect of MCC, while we shivered in our boots at the prospect of Roy Marshall's flashing blade - he toured with the West Indies in 1950 - and Derek Shackleton, whose subtle medium pace offerings had been so successful against the West Indies in 1963, to say nothing of the tearaway pace of Butch White.

Hampshire woo the toss and batted and WJ assured us it was the best possible toss to lose. We took up our positions in the field; I found myself at backward short leg to Roy Marshall, and whenever our opening bowlers pitched short, which was not infrequently, the ball hummed over my head like a wasp in mid-season form.

We did our best and none of the Hampshire batsmen were greedy; they all got some and a few rather more than that. Even so, 295 for 7 in 60 overs did not tempt our gallant captain in the least. "We can win this," he assured us. And Ian Mercer and I set forth to do battle with "Shack" and Butch White and Bob Cottam, another who was to have his chance with England.

It was Mercer and not Rutter who came in with me, because the gallant vicar had met with an accident in the field which must be unique in cricket. A tall man in rimless glasses, he was fielding in the covers and came striding in to try and prevent a quick single. At the critical moment he slipped and fell, hitting the ground and somehow managing to dislocate his jaw, which for a while made him a spent force in the pulpit.

When rain stopped play after tea "Manny" Mercer and I had put on 50 in 17 overs and as far as WJ was concerned the match was as good as won. As I came off I even got a "well played" from Len Hutton, the man of the match adjudicator. It was heady stuff. Cricket on Sundays was strictly taboo in those days and so we all trooped off to the New Forest and took part in a Sunday benefit match for, I think, Butch White. Having a rest day at 50 for no wicket, even though we were chasing 296, made us all feel about eight feet tall and here we were in the New Forest on first-name terms with chaps who had played Test cricket.

Sad to say, reality soon took over on the Monday. Manny and I returned to the crease with our confidence now a trifle suspect. We took our opening stand, much too slowly, to 87 when Ingleby-Mackenzie played his trump card. He brought in the left-arm spinner Peter Sainsbury.

It is so complimentary to Peter to say that we viewed his arrival at the bowling crease with enthusiasm. I was immediately stumped by a yard and a half and in the space of 13 overs Sainsbury took 7 for 30 and we lost by 148 runs. I remember WJ saying that he thought we had been unlucky. In truth, we had bowled far too many bad balls; they had bowled very few.

At the prize-giving, Gordon Ross, the former editor of the *Cricket Monthly*, who had taken over the adjudicator from Hutton, mentioned my 60. With an addition to his 7 for 30, Sainsbury had made a small matter of 76 and he won the award. But I hope it means as much to minor county cricketers today to take part as it did for us that weekend in Southampton 31 years ago. And I hope, too, that Norfolk win today.

## Cornish grit to the fore

Most of Cornwall's part-time cricketers are understandably apprehensive at taking on Warwickshire in today's NatWest Trophy first round - but captain Godfrey Furse is more afraid of what might happen afterwards.

As he looked forward to the St Austell clash, on cricket's equivalent of FA Cup third round day, 35-year-old Furse recalled the horrific aftermath of last year's tie against Middlesex.

Following the 104-run defeat, also at St Austell, Furse, an outdoor caterer, returned to the ground with his girlfriend to pick up his hot dog van. "While I was there I thought I'd have a cup of tea," Furse said. "But as soon as I lit the match, the trailer blew up."

"We were both badly burned - I suffered 25 per cent burns and needed skin grafts. I spent the next four weeks in hospital. Some people were writing me off, but I always thought I'd play again."

A full house of 5,000 is expected today, and the holders may just struggle with a crop of injuries. Captain Dermot Reeve (hip) will have a late fitness test but Warwickshire are definitely without Nick Knight (broken finger), Tim Munton (back) and wicketkeeper Keith Piper, who has a chipped bone in his right hand.

Cornwall also have problems as two players with county experience - the former Essex and Worcestershire batsman Adam Seymour and ex-Durham all-rounder Mark Briers - will be missing due to injury.

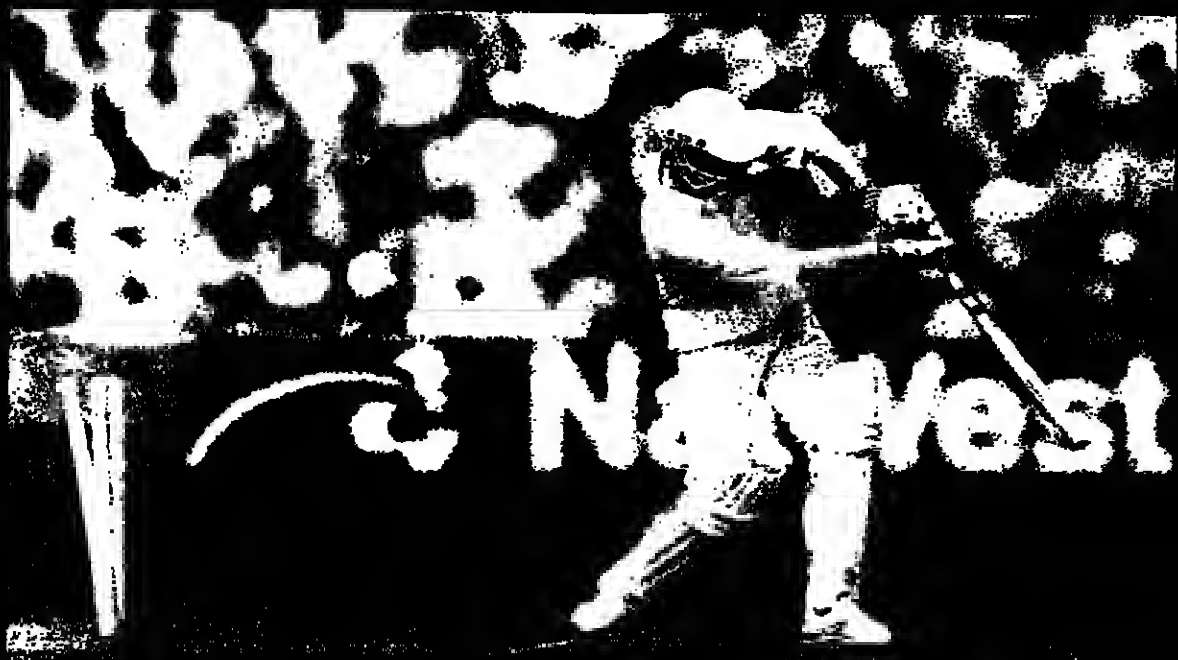
Other romantic ties are at March, Carlisle, Slough, Aston Rowant and Stone, where minor counties host first-class opposition in what are sure to be, festival atmospheres.

Sussex travel to Belfast to meet Ireland, while the Netherlands visit The Oval to play Surrey. There is also a northern battle between Durham and Scotland at Chester-le-Street. Devon, who are led by the former Somerset captain, Peter Roebuck, and have won the Minor Counties Championship for the last two years, take on Essex at Chelmsford.

THE INDEPENDENT CRICKET LINES	
International Tour Line 0891 881 485	
All Counties News and Results 0891 525 075	
Derbyshire	0891 525 340
Durham	0891 525 321
Essex	0891 525 372
Glamorgan	0891 525 373
Gloucestershire	0891 525 374
Hampshire	0891 525 375
Kent	0891 525 376
Lancashire	0891 525 377
Leics.	0891 525 378
Middlesex	0891 525 379
Norfolk	0891 525 380
Northants	0891 525 381
Nottinghamshire	0891 525 382
Shropshire	0891 525 383
Suffolk	0891 525 384
Warwickshire	0891 525 385
Worcestershire	0891 525 386
Yorkshire	0891 525 387

# The NatWest Trophy ends today.

## For some.



Good luck to all the teams taking part in the 16th NatWest Trophy, the UK's premier one-day competition. Will it be the start of a long and glorious campaign towards the Final for your team? Or just a short walk back to the pavilion? However they perform, let's hope they make some runs before they walk.

**NatWest**

More than just a bank

National Westminster Bank Plc.

صكتنا من الامم











German tourists spend a total of \$37bn a year - only just behind the total for all Americans

# EURO 96

# sport

## Technically there is a lot of ground for England to make up but the morale of British players should never be underestimated

When it came to penalties at Wembley last Saturday, the organisers of Euro 96 must have looked on with a great deal of apprehension. They knew that the success of their tournament depended upon England remaining in contention.

It is fairly safe to assume that England's dead-eye precision, and then David Seaman's save from Nadal, came as great relief to the blizzared fraternity. They knew that without England the championship would have been immediately lost.

Leaving aside a flood of national euphoria and tabloid ranting, this was emphasised by a negative response in events in the other quarter-finals. Looking at those matches, one live between the Czech Republic and Portugal at Villa Park, the others on television, Euro 96 looked less than has been imagined in the context of England's heady progress.

That some rather extravagant estimates have been reached over the last two weeks or so was wearisome. Having established a reputation for technical brilliance, Croatia ran out of spirit when losing to Germany at Old Trafford. The Netherlands improved on a woeful performance against England when meeting France but left the impression that they are not strong on commitment. France, who have been made favourites, promised a lot but have yet to deliver.

Portugal's loss to the Czechs was a bitter disappointment to their supporters but still predictable. Exciting players, quick and tidy on the ball but

caught up in a five-a-side mentality. Marred by the German referee, Krug, whose incompetence was quite staggering, the game revealed collective shortcomings in Portugal that had been obscured by individual artistry.

Germany are functional and threatening but do not quicken the pulse. The star, as Bert Vogts says, is the team. Despite losing four of their first-choice players to a ludicrous spate of cautions, the Czechs have big hearts and will be hard to beat but only Karel Poborsky, whose marvellous job defeated Portugal, seems to possess the brilliance that gets spectators out of their seats.

Let us suppose that England had gone out to Spain and Germany to Croatia. The organisers would have been left with two semi-finals of little local interest. British newspapers would have turned their full attention to proceedings at Wembley, found some other patriotic theme to make a fuss about, and television ratings would have plummeted.

Instead we have a semi-final that could be sold six times over and will attract a huge television audience. I have not personally sought an official comment on this but everyone connected with Uefa should offer up thanks for the way things have developed because to my mind Euro 96 has not lived up entirely to expectations. There have been a number of excellent matches but none so far to suggest the presence of a dominant force in European football.

There has been something of the curate's egg about England's efforts. Poor against Switzerland, better in periods against Scotland, they exceeded all expectations in outplaying the Dutch but were generally outclassed by Spain.

That England, a reasonable team



KEN JONES  
COMMENTARY

but not a great one, have a real chance to become champions of Europe says something about the overall standard and raises a thought or two about the future. Technically, there is a lot of ground for England to make up but the instinctive morale of British footballers should never be underestimated and is greatly admired elsewhere in the game.

It brought England through against Spain, who were the superior craftsmen, and could get them past Germany. "Nobody enjoys playing against us," is an argument put forward by British coaches when involved in European club competitions.

A thing the authorities must ensure now is that the remaining games of Euro 96 are refereed sensibly. Their policy so far has been wide

open to criticism and a blight on the championship. Unless it is altered for future tournaments, it may be necessary to have squads of 30 players, an impossibility for small countries unless they call on men who are clearly not up to international standard.

There have been alarming anomalies. Players have been cautioned for small errors in timing and yet the Croatian defender, Bilic, was allowed to remain on the field against Germany after kicking a floored opponent. Krug handed out nine cautions and a red card at Villa Park on Sunday but missed a vicious foul on a Portuguese defender that should have resulted in instant dismissal.

Not for the first time, it is in order, I think, to suggest that the authorities get their act together.

which

over for 25

## Millichip 'regrets' Venables' exit

GLENN MOORE

For the first time in what seems months, we have two whole days without football. What to do? Talk to your partner (if they are still there), sothe the lawn, buy fresh food, rather than eat microwaved Polyfills?

No. Talk about football. After the drama of the weekend everyone was having their tuppence on pennyworth yesterday. While Terry Venables spoke of matching the German mark, Franz Beckenbauer tipped England to win tomorrow's Wembley semi-final.

In Birmingham they went one better, the FA arranging a whole day's conference, with 600 delegates, just to talk about the game. There was also the first sign of buck passing as Sir Bert - "Venables will be coach over my dead body" - Millichip said he "regretted" Venables would not be staying on but insisted it was not his fault.

The FA chairman's colleague, Charles Hughes, went even further, claiming credit for everything from England's abil-

ity to take penalties, to rising attendances, to the Premier League's new wealth. To anyone's surprise, the FA's director of coaching had a set of statistics to back himself up.

Also in Birmingham, Andy Roxburgh, Uefa's technical director, delivered the sort of reasoned, yet passionate address that made one wish he had not turned

England yesterday lost the battle of the strips and will have to wear their away kit against Germany, who will play in their usual white. England officials insisted that the change to what is described as an indigo blue shirt did not matter, but to many observers the outfit looks grey and experts have warned that players can have difficulty picking out team-mates.

down a similar job with the FA. Since the successful accessions of Terry Venables and Craig Brown - and continual disaster on the European club front - coaching has become fashionable in Britain, but Roxburgh recalled "18 years of working against the contempt people

had for training [coaches]". Afterwards Roxburgh, the former Scotland coach, said that "for years the difference between the UK and countries like Germany and France is they have had professionals training and doing the coaching whereas we have had amateurs. Only now have we adopted a professional mentality."

The man responsible for running coaching in England since 1964 listened without a flicker of self-doubt. Hughes did admit that England had "not taken advantage" of the 1966 World Cup win, because the structure to do so was not in place. "It is now," he said, "and a win in Euro 96 would act as a spur and enhance what we are doing."

Hughes's department does appear to have belatedly realised that coaching needed to be modernised, and a new system begins in August. The high-priest of long-ball football ("81.1 per cent of goals come from five passes or less," he claimed yesterday) was given unexpected support from Bert van Linen, the assistant coach of the Netherlands. "I'm a fan of Wembley," he said. "We can't find that kind of player. Dutch players are too lazy and too intelligent, they don't want to play that way."

Two of the tournament's better referees have been awarded the remaining Wembley matches. Sander Puhl, of Hungary, who refereed the World Cup final, takes charge of England-Germany tomorrow and Pierluigi Pairetto, who refereed England-Scotland, will oversee Sunday's final.

England's chances of reaching that stage continued to improve yesterday in line with the steady recovery of Paul Gascoigne (ankle), Teddy Sheringham (dead leg), Tony Adams (knee) and Darren Anderton (hamstring). None trained but all are getting better.

One unlikely source appears convinced. Beckenbauer, the former World Cup-winning German captain and coach, said: "England start favourites because their team have really improved and are at home. Germany were lucky to beat Croatia and they will have to work hard to get to the final without Jürgen Klinsmann."

Venables, naturally, put the onus on Germany suggesting they were the team to measure against. "They have all-round players and they always seem to be able to come out just on the right side of games."

This is Venables' final week and Millichip, stirred by "the finest exhibition by an English football team that I have seen in the last 30 years" against the Dutch, admitted: "I have spoken to Terry and he knows I did my utmost to persuade him not to go. So yes, I have regrets about that. But we have made a very good appointment in Glenn Hoddle to take over."



France's Marcel Desailly (left) and Dennis Bergkamp, of the Netherlands, tussle for the ball during Saturday's quarter-final Photograph: Reuters

## Klinsmann searches for some good news

CLIVE WHITE

Bert Vogts and his players wished first to "rejoice" in their quarter-final victory over Croatia before contemplating the semi-final with England, the interpreter said at Old Trafford. Clearly there had been something lost in translation. Never has there been a team who looked less like rejoicing than the Germans on Sunday.

The tears which welled up in Jürgen Klinsmann's eyes as he hobbled off the pitch and out of the tournament with a torn calf muscle gave way, at the after-match press conference, to a sad demeanour, the like of which we never saw during his all too brief stay in this country with Tottenham.

Whatever good his absence will do for England - and it should be considerable - is far outweighed by his loss to a tournament which is long on competence but short on such individual greatness. Croatia's cynical, calculating role in his demise has undone much of the sporting goodwill extended to that nation since its struggle for independence.

As befits a captain, Klinsmann, despite his misfortune, searched hard for a silver lining. He found a similarity between their present predicament with injuries and that of morale during Italia 90. "We only just scraped by against the Czechs in

the quarter final, winning 1-0 with a meagre performance, and there was some insecurity within the team, but we went on to become world champions," he said. "You have to be positive, positive orientated - that's what I am, that's what my team-mates are. Maybe this call of mine will be okay for Wednesday. We shall have to wait and see."

Assuming that neither Klinsmann nor his fellow striker Fredi Bobic, who dislocated his shoulder, will make miraculous recoveries, Vogts will have to mend and make do. With Jürgen Kohler and Mario Basler long since out of the running, and Stefan Reuter and Thomas Hässler barely able to run at all, it was hardly surprising that Vogts should recoil at the suggestion of a further "battle" with England, who, it should be remembered, have the benefit of an extra day's rest.

There are suggestions that he may be tempted not to replace like with like in attack, but instead playing a more creative front. Since Vogts has struggled throughout this tournament to find an adequate partner for Klinsmann, it would make sense not to field two sub-standard strikers but to deploy just one with perhaps Andreas Möller, originally a striker, in close support. Perhaps then a place could be found in midfield for Mehmet Scholl, the Bayern Munich playmaker, as well as Hässler.

When he has finished dealing with a veritable barrage of questions about everything from life sans Eric Cantona through France's prospects of reaching the final of Euro 96 to the ravings of racists at home - Marcel Desailly poses one of his own.

"Who's the referee?" the tournament's outstanding defender asks about tomorrow's semi-final against the Czech Republic at Old Trafford. On hearing that it is a Scotsman, Les Mottram, his face lights up. "Oh, that's okay then," Desailly says, miming the illegal use of an elbow before joining in the laughter of the assembled scribes over this insight into a European's perception of the British hurly-burly.

The Milan player's concern centres on the fact that he has a yellow card hanging him over him from the group fixtures. One injudicious challenge, or indeed an error of judgement by the match official, could put him out of Sunday's final. It was, he confesses, in the back of his mind throughout Saturday's attritional draw with the Netherlands at Anfield, which France eventually won on penalties.

Not that Desailly will be holding back or taking for granted victory over the Czechs. "I was very surprised when they beat Italy and again when they put out Portugal, but that's football," he says. "Now we're in the same position as the Por-

## Desailly wary of the yellow peril

Phil Shaw on the French defender who has been instrumental in helping his country reach the semi-finals

tuguese, who were probably better collectively and individually but still lost.

"We played the Czechs in Bordeaux last year and were 2-0 down before Zinedine Zidane scored twice late on to make a draw. It shows how much we must respect them. They're a dangerous team."

The 27-year-old Desailly, born in China but adopted by the French coach-general in Acadia before moving to Nantes at the age of four, has gained European Cup-winners' medals with Marseille and Milan. For all his big-match experience,

however, he has never played at Wembley.

"It might be the one time in my life, so I must make the most of it if we get through. Ideally I want us to play England - that would be a nice party. I think they'll beat the Germans because they have the spirit and support, and Germany have lost a lot with Klinsmann's injury."

Desailly describes English football as "spectacular to watch", adding as tactically as possible that there are "still problems at a tactical level". He is impressed by the strength and opportunism of Alan Shearer,

who reminds him of Jean-Pierre Papin in their Marseille days, and recalls tangling with Paul Gascoigne in Serie A. "Sometimes he was walking. When he started to run, he was dangerous."

But the Englishman who has really caught his eye is Steve McManaman. "I believe he'd do well in Italy, because he's quick and goes past people." The infectious smile signposts an off-terthought: "Which I don't like."

Mention of players who fix-mox defenders (although the versatile Desailly operates in midfield for Milan) leads us on to the Frenchman known as

"Dieu" at tomorrow's venue. "You still ask about Cantonal?" he says, politely incredulous. "We're sorry for Eric, of course, but the coach made his decision and that's it. We're in the semi-finals, so why are we talking about Cantona?"

Nevertheless, France would doubtless love to call on Manchester's finest now that Christophe Dugarry is injured and Christian Karembeu suspended. Desailly is no more willing to be lured into that debate than he was to be put off by Hristo Stoichkov's insults, though he admits: "We don't have much fantasy in our team."

"What we do have is consistency and consistency. We don't win one 5-0 and lose the next. It's now 27 games unbeaten. We're like Robocop, very organised and efficient, and perhaps more technical than England."

As for yesterday's outburst by the French fascist leader about the number of "foreigners" in the side and their alleged ignorance of "La Marseillaise", one of its principal targets says with quiet dignity: "When I pull on the blue shirt I'm conscious that I'm representing France, and of the importance of that. But me singing to satisfy Le Pen? No I don't think so."

Desailly is black and blue and proud of it. The only problem on the semi-final horizon is the referee's yellow.

## Poborsky rides Euro express

Every major football tournament throws up an unlikely hero - Salvatore Schillaci at Italia 90 is one of the more obvious examples - and Euro 96 is no exception. The media's current favourite is a skinny, long-haired 24-year-old from Prague who rejoices in the nickname "Express Train" and looks as though he has just failed an audition for *Spinal Tap*.

Karel Poborsky had already made a big impression with his non-stop running and probing as the Czech Republic beat Italy 2-1 and then snatched a dramatic 3-3 draw with Russia to qualify for the quarter-finals. At Villa Park on Sunday, however, he went even further and put himself in the sporting headlines across Europe with the most impudent goal of the tournament to date.



MAN ON THE SPOT  
Karel Poborsky, Czech Republic

Poborsky's audacious lob over a startled Portuguese goalkeeper, Vítor Baia, gave the Czechs a 1-0 quarter-final win and a date with France in the last four tomorrow. It also put the Slevia Prague winger firmly in European football's shop window. He has another year to run on his contract with the Czech champions, but he could

be on his way west long before the 12 months are up. "There is no question that I would like to play in a top league at some stage, be that in Italy or Germany," Poborsky said. "I will do my best to achieve that dream."

His Czech squad-mate Pavel Srnec thinks Poborsky would do well in the Premiership. "I see no reason why Karel couldn't do an excellent job for a top English club," the Newcastle goalkeeper said. "He has the qualities to succeed here, as many have seen during our games at Euro 96."

For now, though, tomorrow's semi-final at Old Trafford is all that matters for Poborsky. With four of his colleagues suspended for the game against France, he will be bearing a heavy burden on his skinny frame.

Rupert Metcalfe

## euro-spy

EDITED BY RUPERT METCALFE

### England set for fair play win

England are on track to win Uefa's 'Fair Play' award for Euro 96. The beaten champions, Denmark, head the league table, based on bookings and sendings-off received, after 28 matches of the tournament. However, second-placed England, who meet Germany in the last four tomorrow at Wembley, could move into top spot.

Gary Neville, who is suspended from the semi-final, is

only England's second player to miss a game - Paul Ince is expected to return after missing the defeat of Spain on Saturday because of two yellow cards. England won the award for good behaviour on the pitch at the 1990 World Cup in Italy.

FAIR PLAY LEAGUE TABLE (after 28 matches): 1. Denmark 2. England 3. Italy 4. Germany 5. France 6. Spain 7. Czech Republic 8. Netherlands 9. Portugal 10. Belgium 11. Sweden 12. Yugoslavia 13. Croatia 14. Russia 15. Slovakia 16. Hungary 17. Austria 18. Switzerland 19. Greece 20. Slovenia 21. Armenia 22. Georgia 23. Armenia 24. Azerbaijan 25. Kazakhstan 26. Uzbekistan 27. Turkmenistan 28. Kyrgyzstan 29. Tajikistan 30. Uzbekistan 31. Kazakhstan 32. Uzbekistan 33. Turkmenistan 34. Kyrgyzstan 35. Tajikistan 36. Uzbekistan 37. Kazakhstan 38. Uzbekistan 39. Turkmenistan 40. Kyrgyzstan 41. Tajikistan 42. Uzbekistan 43. Kazakhstan 44. Uzbekistan 45. Turkmenistan 46. Kyrgyzstan 47. Tajikistan 48. Uzbekistan 49. Kazakhstan 50. Uzbekistan 51. Turkmenistan 52. Kyrgyzstan 53. Tajikistan 54. Uzbekistan 55. Kazakhstan 56. Uzbekistan 57. Turkmenistan 58. Kyrgyzstan 59. Tajikistan 60. Uzbekistan 61. Kazakhstan 62. Uzbekistan 63. Turkmenistan 64. Kyrgyzstan 65. Tajikistan 66. Uzbekistan 67. Kazakhstan 68. Uzbekistan 69. Turkmenistan 70. Kyrgyzstan 71. Tajikistan 72. Uzbekistan 73. Kazakhstan 74. Uzbekistan 75. Turkmenistan 76. Kyrgyzstan 77. Tajikistan 78. Uzbekistan 79. Kazakhstan 80. Uzbekistan 81. Turkmenistan 82. Kyrgyzstan 83. Tajikistan 84. Uzbekistan 85. Kazakhstan 86. Uzbekistan 87. Turkmenistan 88. Kyrgyzstan 89. Tajikistan 90. Uzbekistan 91. Kazakhstan 92. Uzbekistan 93. Turkmenistan 94. Kyrgyzstan 95. Tajikistan 96. Uzbekistan 97. Kazakhstan 98. Uzbekistan 99. Turkmenistan 100. Kyrgyzstan 101. Tajikistan 102. Uzbekistan 103. Kazakhstan 104. Uzbekistan 105. Turkmenistan 106. Kyrgyzstan 107. Tajikistan 108. Uzbekistan 109. Kazakhstan 110. Uzbekistan 111. Turkmenistan 112. Kyrgyzstan 113. Tajikistan 114. Uzbekistan 115. Kazakhstan 116. Uzbekistan 117. Turkmenistan 118. Kyrgyzstan 119. Tajikistan 120. Uzbekistan 121. Kazakhstan 122. Uzbekistan 123. Turkmenistan 124. Kyrgyzstan 125. Tajikistan 126. Uzbekistan 127. Kazakhstan 128. Uzbekistan 129. Turkmenistan 130. Kyrgyzstan 131. Tajikistan 132. Uzbekistan 133. Kazakhstan 134. Uzbekistan 135. Turkmenistan 136. Kyrgyzstan 137. Tajikistan 138. Uzbekistan 139. Kazakhstan 140. Uzbekistan 141. Turkmenistan 142. Kyrgyzstan 143. Tajikistan 144. Uzbekistan 145. Kazakhstan 146. Uzbekistan 147. Turkmenistan 148. Kyrgyzstan 149. Tajikistan 150. Uzbekistan 151. Kazakhstan 152. Uzbekistan 153. Turkmenistan 154. Kyrgyzstan 155. Tajikistan 156. Uzbekistan 157. Kazakhstan 158. Uzbekistan 159. Turkmenistan 160. Kyrgyzstan 161. Tajikistan 162. Uzbekistan 163. Kazakhstan 164. Uzbekistan 165. Turkmenistan 166. Kyrgyzstan 167. Tajikistan 168. Uzbekistan 169. Kazakhstan 170. Uzbekistan 171. Turkmenistan 172. Kyrgyzstan 173. Tajikistan 174. Uzbekistan 175. Kazakhstan 176. Uzbekistan 177. Turkmenistan 178. Kyrgyzstan 179. Tajikistan 180. Uzbekistan 181. Kazakhstan 182. Uzbekistan 183. Turkmenistan 184. Kyrgyzstan 185. Tajikistan 186. Uzbekistan 187. Kazakhstan 188. Uzbekistan 189. Turkmenistan 190. Kyrgyzstan 191. Tajikistan 192. Uzbekistan 193. Kazakhstan 194. Uzbekistan 195. Turkmenistan 196. Kyrgyzstan 197. Tajikistan 198. Uzbekistan 199. Kazakhstan 200. Uzbekistan 201. Turkmenistan 202. Kyrgyzstan 203. Tajikistan 204. Uzbekistan 205. Kazakhstan 206. Uzbekistan 207. Turkmenistan 208. Kyrgyzstan 209. Tajikistan 210. Uzbekistan 211. Kazakhstan 212. Uzbekistan 213. Turkmenistan 214. Kyrgyzstan 215. Tajikistan 216. Uzbekistan 217. Kazakhstan 218. Uzbekistan 219. Turkmenistan 220. Kyrgyzstan 221. Tajikistan 222. Uzbekistan 223. Kazakhstan 224. Uzbekistan 225. Turkmenistan 226. Kyrgyzstan 227. Tajikistan 228. Uzbekistan 229. Kazakhstan 230. Uzbekistan 231. Turkmenistan 232. Kyrgyzstan 233. Tajikistan 234. Uzbekistan 235. Kazakhstan 236. Uzbekistan 237. Turkmenistan 238. Kyrgyzstan 239. Tajikistan 240. Uzbekistan 241. Kazakhstan 242. Uzbekistan 243. Turkmenistan 244. Kyrgyzstan 245. Tajikistan 246. Uzbekistan 247. Kazakhstan 248. Uzbekistan 249. Turkmenistan 250. Kyrgyzstan 251. Tajikistan 252. Uzbekistan 253. Kazakhstan 254. Uzbekistan 255. Turkmenistan 256. Kyrgyzstan 257. Tajikistan 258. Uzbekistan 259. Kazakhstan 260. Uzbekistan 261. Turkmenistan 262. Kyrgyzstan 263. Tajikistan 264. Uzbekistan 265. Kazakhstan 266. Uzbekistan 267. Turkmenistan 268. Kyrgyzstan 269. Tajikistan 270. Uzbekistan 271. Kazakhstan 272. Uzbekistan 273. Turkmenistan 274. Kyrgyzstan 275. Tajikistan 276. Uzbekistan 277. Kazakhstan 278. Uzbekistan 279. Turkmenistan 280. Kyrgyzstan 281. Tajikistan 282. Uzbekistan 283. Kazakhstan 284. Uzbekistan 285. Turkmenistan 286. Kyrgyzstan 287. Tajikistan 288. Uzbekistan 289. Kazakhstan 290. Uzbekistan 291. Turkmenistan 292. Kyrgyzstan 293. Tajikistan 294. Uzbekistan 295. Kazakhstan 296. Uzbekistan 297. Turkmenistan 298. Kyrgyzstan 299. Tajikistan 300. Uzbekistan 301. Kazakhstan 302. Uzbekistan 303. Turkmenistan 304. Kyrgyzstan 305. Tajikistan 306. Uzbekistan 307. Kazakhstan 308. Uzbekistan 309. Turkmenistan 310. Kyrgyzstan 311. Tajikistan 312. Uzbekistan 313. Kazakhstan 314. Uzbekistan 315. Turkmenistan 316. Kyrgyzstan 317. Tajikistan 318. Uzbekistan 319. Kazakhstan 320. Uzbekistan 321. Turkmenistan 322. Kyrgyzstan 323. Tajikistan 324. Uzbekistan 325. Kazakhstan 326. Uzbekistan 327. Turkmenistan 328. Kyrgyzstan 329. Tajikistan 330. Uzbekistan 331. Kazakhstan 332. Uzbekistan 333. Turkmenistan 334. Kyrgyzstan 335. Tajikistan 336. Uzbekistan 337. Kazakhstan 338. Uzbekistan 339. Turkmenistan 340. Kyrgyzstan 341. Tajikistan 342. Uzbekistan 343. Kazakhstan 344. Uzbekistan 345. Turkmenistan 346. Kyrgyzstan 347. Tajikistan 348. Uzbekistan 349. Kazakhstan 350. Uzbekistan 351. Turkmenistan 352. Kyrgyzstan 353. Tajikistan 354. Uzbekistan 355. Kazakhstan 356. Uzbekistan 357. Turkmenistan 358. Kyrgyzstan 359. Tajikistan 360. Uzbekistan 361. Kazakhstan 362. Uzbekistan 363. Turkmenistan 364. Kyrgyzstan 365. Tajikistan 366. Uzbekistan 367. Kazakhstan 368. Uzbekistan 369. Turkmenistan 370. Kyrgyzstan 371. Tajikistan 372. Uzbekistan 373. Kazakhstan 374. Uzbekistan 375. Turkmenistan 376. Kyrgyzstan 377. Tajikistan 378. Uzbekistan 379. Kazakhstan 380. Uzbekistan 381. Turkmenistan 382. Kyrgyzstan 383. Tajikistan 384. Uzbekistan 385. Kazakhstan 386. Uzbekistan 387. Turkmenistan 388. Kyrgyzstan 389. Tajikistan 390. Uzbekistan 391. Kazakhstan 392. Uzbekistan 393. Turkmenistan 394. Kyrgyzstan 395. Tajikistan 396. Uzbekistan 397. Kazakhstan 398. Uzbekistan 399. Turkmenistan 400. Kyrgyzstan 401. Tajikistan 402. Uzbekistan 403. Kazakhstan 404. Uzbekistan 405. Turkmenistan 406. Kyrgyzstan 407. Tajikistan 408. Uzbekistan 409. Kazakhstan 410. Uzbekistan 411. Turkmenistan 412. Kyrgyzstan 413. Tajikistan 414. Uzbekistan 415. Kazakhstan 416. Uzbekistan 417. Turkmenistan 418. Kyrgyzstan 419. Tajikistan 420. Uzbekistan 421. Kazakhstan 422. Uzbekistan 423. Turkmenistan 424. Kyrgyzstan 425. Tajikistan 426. Uzbekistan 427. Kazakhstan 428. Uzbekistan 429. Turkmenistan 430. Kyrgyzstan 431. Tajikistan 432. Uzbekistan 433. Kazakhstan 434. Uzbekistan 435. Turkmenistan 436. Kyrgyzstan 437. Tajikistan 438. Uzbekistan 439. Kazakhstan 440. Uzbekistan 441. Turkmenistan 442. Kyrgyzstan 443. Tajikistan 444. Uzbekistan 445. Kazakhstan 446. Uzbekistan 447. Turkmenistan 448. Kyrgyzstan 449. Tajikistan 450. Uzbekistan 451. Kazakhstan 452. Uzbekistan 453. Turkmenistan 454. Kyrgyzstan 455. Tajikistan 456. Uzbekistan 457. Kazakhstan 458. Uzbekistan 459. Turkmenistan 460. Kyrgyzstan 461. Tajikistan 462. Uzbekistan 463. Kazakhstan 464. Uzbekistan 465. Turkmenistan 466. Kyrgyzstan 467. Tajikistan 468. Uzbekistan 469. Kazakhstan 470. Uzbekistan 471. Turkmenistan 472. Kyrgyzstan 473. Tajikistan 474. Uzbekistan 475. Kazakhstan 476. Uzbekistan 477. Turkmenistan 478. Kyrgyzstan 479. Tajikistan 480. Uzbekistan 481. Kazakhstan 482. Uzbekistan 483. Turkmenistan 484. Kyrgyzstan 485. Tajikistan 486. Uzbekistan 487. Kazakhstan 488. Uzbekistan 489. Turkmenistan 490. Kyrgyzstan 491. Tajikistan 492. Uzbekistan 493. Kazakhstan 494. Uzbekistan 495. Turkmenistan 496. Kyrgyzstan 497. Tajikistan 498. Uzbekistan 499. Kazakhstan 500. Uzbekistan 501. Turkmenistan 502. Kyrgyzstan 503. Tajikistan 504. Uzbekistan 505. Kazakhstan 506. Uzbekistan 507. Turkmenistan 508. Kyrgyzstan 509. Tajikistan 510. Uzbekistan 511. Kazakhstan 512. Uzbekistan 513. Turkmenistan 514. Kyrgyzstan 515. Tajikistan 516. Uzbekistan 517. Kazakhstan 518. Uzbekistan 519. Turkmenistan 520. Kyrgyzstan 521. Tajikistan 522. Uzbekistan 523. Kazakhstan 524. Uzbekistan 525. Turkmenistan 526. Kyrgyzstan 527. Tajikistan 528. Uzbekistan 529. Kazakhstan 530. Uzbekistan 531. Turkmenistan 532. Kyrgyzstan 533. Tajikistan 534. Uzbekistan 535. Kazakhstan 536. Uzbekistan 537. Turkmenistan 538. Kyrgyzstan 539. Tajikistan 540. Uzbekistan 541. Kazakhstan 542. Uzbekistan 543. Turkmenistan 544. Kyrgyzstan 545. Tajikistan 546. Uzbekistan 547. Kazakhstan 548. Uzbekistan 549. Turkmenistan 550. Kyrgyzstan 551. Tajikistan 552. Uzbekistan 553. Kazakhstan 554. Uzbekistan 555. Turkmenistan 556. Kyrgyzstan 557. Tajikistan 558. Uzbekistan 559. Kazakhstan 560. Uzbekistan 561. Turkmenistan 562. Kyrgyzstan 563. Tajikistan 564. Uzbekistan 565. Kazakhstan 566. Uzbekistan 567. Turkmenistan 568. Kyrgyzstan 569. Tajikistan 570. Uzbekistan 571. Kazakhstan 572. Uzbekistan 573. Turkmenistan 574. Kyrgyzstan 575. Tajikistan 576. Uzbekistan 577. Kazakhstan 578. Uzbekistan 579. Turkmenistan 580. Kyrgyzstan 581. Tajikistan 582. Uzbekistan 583. Kazakhstan 584. Uzbekistan 585. Turkmenistan 586. Kyrgyzstan 587. Tajikistan 588. Uzbekistan 589. Kazakhstan 590. Uzbekistan 591. Turkmenistan 592. Kyrgyzstan 593. Tajikistan 594. Uzbekistan 595. Kazakhstan 596. Uzbekistan 597. Turkmenistan 598. Kyrgyzstan 599. Tajikistan 600. Uzbekistan 601. Kazakhstan 602. Uzbekistan 603. Turkmenistan 604. Kyrgyzstan 605. Tajikistan 606. Uzbekistan 607. Kazakhstan 608. Uzbekistan 609. Turkmenistan 610. Kyrgyzstan 611. Tajikistan 612. Uzbekistan 613. Kazakhstan 614. Uzbekistan 615. Turkmenistan 616. Kyrgyzstan 617. Tajikistan 618. Uzbekistan 619. Kazakhstan 620. Uzbekistan 621. Turkmenistan 622. Kyrgyzstan 623. Tajikistan 624. Uzbekistan 625. Kazakhstan 626. Uzbekistan 627. Turkmenistan 628. Kyrgyzstan 629. Tajikistan 630. Uzbekistan 631. Kazakhstan 632. Uzbekistan 633. Turkmenistan 634. Kyrgyzstan 635. Tajikistan 636. Uzbekistan 637. Kazakhstan 638. Uzbekistan 639. Turkmenistan 640. Kyrgyzstan 641. Tajikistan 642. Uzbekistan 643. Kazakhstan 644. Uzbekistan 645. Turkmenistan 646. Kyrgyzstan 647. Tajikistan 648. Uzbekistan 649. Kazakhstan 650. Uzbekistan 651. Turkmenistan 652. Kyrgyzstan 653. Tajikistan 654. Uzbekistan 655. Kazakhstan 656. Uzbekistan 657. Turkmenistan 658. Kyrgyzstan 659. Tajikistan 660. Uzbekistan 661. Kazakhstan 662. Uzbekistan 663. Turkmenistan 664. Kyrgyzstan 665. Tajikistan 666. Uzbekistan 667. Kazakhstan 668. Uzbekistan 669. Turkmenistan 670. Kyrgyzstan 671. Tajikistan 672. Uzbekistan 673. Kazakhstan 674. Uzbekistan 675. Turkmenistan 676. Kyrgyzstan 677. Tajikistan 678. Uzbekistan 679. Kazakhstan 680. Uzbekistan 681. Turkmenistan 682. Kyrgyzstan 683. Tajikistan 684. Uzbekistan 685. Kazakhstan 686. Uzbekistan 687. Turkmenistan 688. Kyrgyzstan 689. Tajikistan 690. Uzbekistan 691. Kazakhstan 692. Uzbekistan 693. Turkmenistan 694. Kyrgyzstan 695. Tajikistan 696. Uzbekistan 697. Kazakhstan 698. Uzbekistan 699. Turkmenistan 700. Kyrgyzstan 701. Tajikistan 702. Uzbekistan 703. Kazakhstan 704. Uzbekistan 705. Turkmenistan 706. Kyrgyzstan 707. Tajikistan 708. Uzbekistan 709. Kazakhstan 710. Uzbekistan 711. Turkmenistan 712. Kyrgyzstan 713. Tajikistan 714. Uzbekistan 715. Kazakhstan 716. Uzbekistan 717. Turkmenistan 718. Kyrgyzstan 719. Tajikistan 720. Uzbekistan 721. Kazakhstan 722. Uzbekistan 723. Turkmenistan 724. Kyrgyzstan 725. Tajikistan 726. Uzbekistan 727. Kazakhstan 728. Uzbekistan 729. Turkmenistan 730. Kyrgyzstan 731. Tajikistan 732. Uzbekistan 733. Kazakhstan 734. Uzbekistan 735. Turkmenistan 736. Kyrgyzstan 737. Tajikistan 738. Uzbekistan 739. Kazakhstan 740. Uzbekistan 741. Turkmenistan 742. Kyrgyzstan 743. Tajikistan 744. Uzbekistan 745. Kazakhstan 746. Uzbekistan 747. Turkmenistan 748. Kyrgyzstan 749. Tajikistan 750. Uzbekistan 751. Kazakhstan 752. Uzbekistan 753. Turkmenistan 754. Kyrgyzstan 755. Tajikistan 756. Uzbekistan 757. Kazakhstan 758. Uzbekistan 759. Turkmenistan 760. Kyrgyzstan 761. Tajikistan 762. Uzbekistan 763. Kazakhstan 764. Uzbekistan 765. Turkmenistan 766. Kyrgyzstan 767. Tajikistan 768. Uzbekistan 769. Kazakhstan 770. Uzbekistan 771. Turkmenistan 772. Kyrgyzstan 773. Tajikistan 774. Uzbekistan 775. Kazakhstan 776. Uzbekistan 777. Turkmenistan 778. Kyrgyzstan 779. Tajikistan 780. Uzbekistan 781. Kazakhstan 782. Uzbekistan 783. Turkmenistan 784. Kyrgyzstan 785. Tajikistan 786. Uzbekistan 787. Kazakhstan 788. Uzbekistan 789. Turkmenistan 790. Kyrgyzstan 791. Tajikistan 792. Uzbekistan 793. Kazakhstan 794. Uzbekistan 795. Turkmenistan 796. Kyrgyzstan 797. Tajikistan 798. Uzbekistan 799. Kazakhstan 800. Uzbekistan 801. Turkmenistan 802. Kyrgyzstan 803. Tajikistan 804. Uzbekistan 805. Kazakhstan 806. Uzbekistan 807. Turkmenistan 808. Kyrgyzstan 809. Tajikistan 810. Uzbekistan 811. Kazakhstan 812. Uzbekistan 813. Turkmenistan 814. Kyrgyzstan 815. Tajikistan 816. Uzbekistan 817. Kazakhstan 818. Uzbekistan 819. Turkmenistan 820. Kyrgyzstan 821. Tajikistan 822. Uzbekistan 823. Kazakhstan 824. Uzbekistan 825. Turkmenistan 826. Kyrgyzstan 827. Tajikistan 828. Uzbekistan 829. Kazakhstan 830. Uzbekistan 831. Turkmenistan 832. Kyrgyzstan 833. Tajikistan 834. Uzbekistan 835. Kazakhstan 836. Uzbekistan 837. Turkmenistan 838. Kyrgyzstan 839. Tajikistan 840. Uzbekistan 841. Kazakhstan 842. Uzbekistan 843. Turkmenistan 844. Kyrgyzstan 845. Tajikistan 846. Uzbekistan 847. Kazakhstan 848. Uzbekistan 849. Turkmenistan 850. Kyrgyzstan 851. Tajikistan 852. Uzbekistan 853. Kazakhstan 854. Uzbekistan 855. Turkmenistan 856. Kyrgyzstan 857. Tajikistan 858. Uzbekistan 859. Kazakhstan 860. Uzbekistan 861. Turkmenistan 862. Kyrgyzstan 863. Tajikistan 864. Uzbekistan 865. Kazakhstan 866. Uzbekistan 867. Turkmenistan 868. Kyrgyzstan 869. Tajikistan 870. Uzbekistan 871. Kazakhstan 872. Uzbekistan 873. Turkmenistan





time w  
champi  
player  
Steffi  
grass h  
ing at  
would  
next y  
after?  
She  
the n  
comin  
had b  
a ma  
passio  
final  
by a  
The  
yester  
tion  
dark  
rur  
pion  
W  
smile  
some  
Ann  
ced e  
I  
pow  
chas  
off  
C  
wor  
gan  
the  
gro  
me  
wit  
ch  
los  
th

ME  
G  
E  
D  
I  
N  
P  
N  
G  
J  
A  
I  
I

# SPORT

## Agassi out as Sampras finds stride

JOHN ROBERTS

Tennis Correspondent

Three seeded Americans, Andre Agassi, Michael Chang and Jim Courier, evaporated on Wimbledon's opening day, but the main man, Pete Sampras, survived the initial challenge in his campaign to win the title four times consecutively. The third-seeded Agassi's early departure was not entirely unexpected, given the 1992 champion's recent history. He was defeated on Court No 2, the so-called "Graveyard of Champions", 2-6, 7-6, 6-4, 7-6, by Doug Flach, a 25-year-old qualifier who is ranked No 281 in the world and has not played a main ATP Tour event all year.

It was Agassi's first match since losing to another compatriot, Chris Woodruff, in the second round of the French Open, and it was only the fifth match he had played since March.

Doubts have been expressed about Agassi's fitness and commitment, but he ascribed the defeat to a bad day on the court. "I was off my game, no question," he said. "If you are a bit off on the grass courts, you can go wrong, right and left. I've definitely hit the ball better, no question. I knew after the first tie-breaker that the whole tone of the game had changed."

He also mentioned that he had suffered a bout of flu in recent days, but did not offer this as an excuse for losing to an unassuming compatriot whom he had beaten in straight sets in their two previous matches.

Flach, the brother of the doubles specialist Ken, said: "I'm excited as you could possibly get, it's the biggest highlight of my career."

Agassi gave Wimbledon a miss for three years after his previous first round defeat, by the Frenchman Henri Leconte when making his debut in 1987.

Chang, the sixth seed, was defeated 3-6, 7-6, 7-6, 6-4 by Alberto Costa, a Spanish clay-court specialist who was prepared to adapt to an attacking game for the grass courts.

Courier, the eighth seed, lost 6-2, 6-4, 6-7, 6-3 to a compatriot,

### YESTERDAY AT WIMBLEDON

- Four men's seeds go out as Chang, Courier and Boetsch join Agassi
- Glamour-girl Pierce disappoints the fashion-followers
- Bates' hopes of a fighting farewell are crushed by Venezuelan

Jonathan Stark, ranked No 130, who has not progressed beyond the second round in four previous visits but who won the mixed doubles titles with Martina Navratilova last year.

Sampras, who was also involved in an all-American contest, responded to a lively start by Richey Reneberg, winning 4-6, 6-4, 6-3, 6-3.

Chang and Costa had only played each other once before, and that happened to be in the same round and on the same No 2 Court two years ago, when the Spaniard made his debut.

Chang's season at the Grand Slam championships has deteriorated since he finished the runner-up to Boris Becker on rubberised concrete at the Australian Open in January.

He lost to Stefan Edberg in the third round of the French Open, a result cherished by the Swede, who had been Chang's opponent in the final on the clay of Stade Roland Garros when the American became the youngest male to win a Grand Slam singles title at 17 years and three months in 1989.

"I don't look at any surface as a surface that I can't play on," Chang said. "That to me just doesn't make sense at all. I know that grass will be a little bit more difficult for me to play on, but that doesn't mean I need to come in with the mentality that I'm going to lose. Otherwise it makes no sense to really come and play."

Costa, one of the few players in the world capable of beating Thomas Muster oo day, swallowed his disappointment after losing in the second round of the French Open and made an effort to settle his feet on grass. He played in Rosmalen, in the Netherlands, and Nottingham. Although he lost in the first

round of both tournaments, he evidently gained sufficiently from the experience to produce a result to savour on his 21st birthday today.

"I know here is not my surface, and for me it's strange to play here, but I won this match, and for me that's good," he said.

"I was a little bit nervous, because I was not clear what I could do on the court. Most important for me were the tie-breaks. In the fourth set, I played good in the last game and he made two big mistakes, two doubles faults. That's unlucky for him, good luck for me."

Courier had the misfortune to slip and "tweak the groin a little bit" during the fourth set, shortly after Stark had broken to take a 3-2 lead. Courier did not use this as an excuse.

"Jon played very well, for starters," he said. "He's got a dangerous game, particularly for the surface. I knew going in that on the first day on the grass here the movement is tricky and you have to be really sharp, and Jon was a little bit sharper than I was today."

While others struggled, Boris Becker made light of Jean-Philippe Fleurian. The second-seeded Becker won, 6-0, 6-2, 6-3.

The German, who opened the day's proceedings on No 1 Court, was asked if he would request an early start for his second round match on Wednesday in order to be able to watch a certain football match at Westley.

"No, for me the priority is definitely Wimbledon," Becker said. "I don't intend even to go, because it's something I'd rather see on the television, especially if the German side is going to win. So I first have to take care of my business here, and then hopefully I have an enjoyable evening."

**SECOND TEST:** Russell salvages a draw for England  
**EURO 96:** Millichip's regrets over losing Venables



Photograph: credit

## Party finally over for Bates

RICHARD EDMONDSON

Terry Venables has also received an invitation, but he will find David Bird and Jeremy Bates at the retirement gala ahead of him. Our Jeremy disappeared into the Wimbledon sunset for the last time yesterday when he succumbed to Nicolas Pereira on Court 14, completing a neat circle as it was on that meadow that he enjoyed his greatest day in SW19, against Michael Chang in 1992.

Bates has recently taken on talking like an elder statesman, informing how things have changed in the game since he was a lad (Slade are not in the charts for one thing). Yesterday he proved it.

The service action was as it always has been, the wind-up involving a quick downwards glance to the right, as if a wasp had just landed on court. A more depressing constant, however, was the number of first serves Bates buried in the net. Pereira did not do this. He sent aces whistling past our boy like the years.

The Venezuelan had beaten Becker and Muster this year, but had also lost to the Wallace and Grommets of the circuit. What he did possess was an eight-year age advantage over his opponent. Bates was 34 last week and while the ravages of the calendar have affected his face and body less than just about everyone of that age on the street, he is a Methuselah in tennis terms.

A sign of the passing times was when a Bates supporter arrived at court, a village schoolmistress of a figure, wearing a long skirt and blazer, carrying a tan satchel and peering through thin-rimmed spectacles. This was Jo Durie, Bates' partner when the championship's mixed doubles title was annexed in 1991, the day when the pair pogo-ed on Centre Court. Ballroom dancing would now seem more appropriate.

After his 2-6, 3-6, 4-6 defeat Bates found that movement of any description was close to impossible. His legs disobeyed orders to take him from the arena. "It was very difficult to walk off the court," he said. "I spent a lot of time throughout the whole match thinking about that [final] moment, it kept going over and over in my mind what was going to happen in the end."

Bates leaves behind playing images from the textbook across times when the body-building manual became the game's more relevant tome. "There's a massive difference the way the sport is being played today as opposed to how it was played 10 years ago," he said. "The game is faster and the athlete is bigger and stronger."

"I'm giving people 10 or 12 years and they are different type of athletes. It's no fun playing against guys who are bigger than me and stronger than me. I didn't want to get into a situation where I was always out of my depth and I'm very aware that I was getting into that situation."

Bates intends to stay in this country and play exhibitions and seniors tournaments, as well as involving himself in national coaching. As a character who captured the nation's attention for the same week or so every year before slipping silently away, he could also apply for Santa's job at Harrods.

Colin Beecher was the first Briton to proceed to the second round when he disposed of his compatriot Nick Gould 6-4, 6-4, 7-5. The 25-year-old from Croydon was one of the first pupils at the Rover LTA School at Bisham Abbey.

While he graduated from that Alma Mater with some distinction it may be more difficult for Beecher to progress any further as he will not have a wild card entry against him next time. Never mind, he could get an invitation to Bates's party.

Published by Newspaper Publishing  
PLC, 1 Canada Square, Canary Wharf,  
London E14 5DL, and printed at Mirror  
Colour Print, St Albans Road, Watford  
Back

Images available from Historic  
Newspapers, 0800 006605.

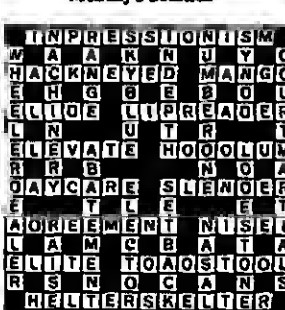
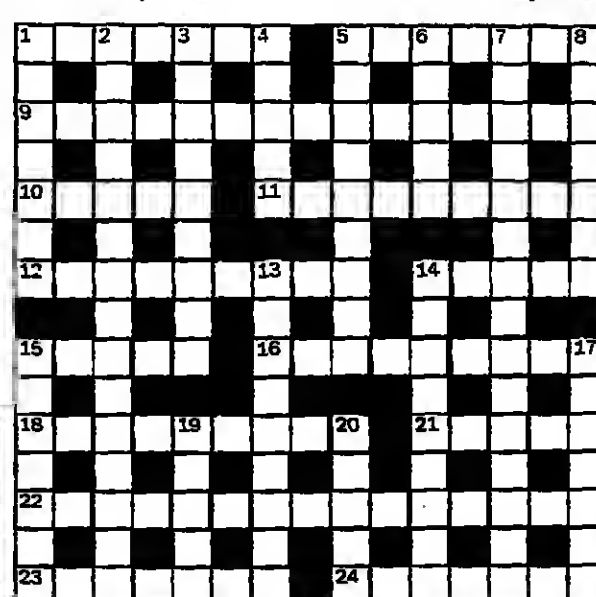
Thursday 27 July 1996  
Registered as a newspaper with the Post Office

### THE INDEPENDENT CROSSWORD

No. 3022, Tuesday 25 June

By Acland

Monday's Solution



#### ACROSS

- 1 Tell this agent gets in Independent Liberal (7)
- 5 Something to eat for Spanish, cooked pike (4,3)
- 9 Another boy Robin in dotage? (6,9)
- 10 Two days in the drink? That's rotten (5)
- 11 Have to pay a pound to get in milk dispensers' driers (3,6)
- 12 Potential in fine not unlimited (3,6)
- 14 Wrongly imply one could be finer (5)
- 15 One in two will make a writer (5)
- 16 Liberally season with bay a source of protein (4,5)
- 18 Important address featuring singular book by cardinal? (6,3)

#### DOWN

- 1 Support America in disgrace (7)
- 2 Not a planned performance which accompanies film? (10,5)
- 3 Tribe's number one came first, raised a wild flower (9)
- 4 From the south getting about in your old craft (5)
- 5 Hobby of Greek character in recent times (9)

- 6 Broadcasting one day in SA port (5)
- 7 Right to be in correct groups? There's not one among them (6,9)
- 8 One stops holding you and me to be ultimate employer (3,4)
- 13 Poor saint I took in is never satisfied (9)
- 14 One doctor with a weapon shows lack of proportion (9)
- 15 Lit up about sea which is used for cooking (7)
- 17 Lieutenant's found in precipitous refuge (7)
- 19 Miscalculation of terrorists (5)
- 20 Nymph in a crude bit of publicity (5)

### IN TOMORROW'S 12-PAGE SUMMER OF SPORT

#### COUNTDOWN TO ENGLAND V GERMANY

The making of Stuart Pearce

Jim White on the man who symbolises the spirit in the England team

The lessons of history

Ken Jones recalls great contests of the past

Pride of Germany

Clive White salutes Matthias Sammer

#### Being There

Nick Coleman celebrates the special atmosphere of the Lord's Test

#### The Cricket Page

Adam Szreter talks to Dean Jones about Australia, Derbyshire and England

Wimbledon '96

The best writing and the best photographs

# 4,500,000,000 YEARS

## FROM NOW THIS WATCH WILL LOSE ITS POWER SUPPLY.

When or if we lose the power of the sun is open for debate. What isn't is that the Citizen Eco-Drive puts all other watches in the shade. Just a few minutes murky light is enough to make it run and run. Powered by light. Quartz accuracy. No battery change. No hassle. Prices from £89.50. Model illustrated £145. 3 year guarantee. For more details call 01753 897 210 before supplies run out. ●CITIZEN Eco-Drive

